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Korean Affairs Report

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17 October 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES

U.S., Japan, S. Korea Alliance

SK211052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists are getting more frenzied in their maneuvering to frame up a triangular military alliance.

First of all, they are tightening still further the military and political tieup between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets.

Warmonger Reagan visited Japan and South Korea in November last year, and, earlier, the Japanese prime minister prowled about South Korea and the United States. At the military huddles during their trips they prattled about "security cooperation" and "joint action in the event of contingency", directly connecting each other's "security," and even brought forward the theory of "common destiny", hatching plots to tighten the military tieup between the United States, Japan and South Korea.

On the other hand, the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets at their talks held during the recent Japan tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and in a "joint statement" revealed their intention to strengthen their military collusion, linking the "security" of the Korean peninsula with that of Japan.

These facts prove that the U.S. imperialists unified the military and political purpose and designs of the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets and that the aggressive and adventurous military alliance is in a stage of completion, already past the stage of discussion.

In fact, the triangular military alliance exists and operates.

The U.S. imperialists have unified the commanding system of military operations of the U.S., Japan and South Korea and divided the operational zones among them and stage joint military exercises.

The "central commanding station" of the Japanese "self-defense forces" was completed in March and went into operation. There high-ranking operational officers dispatched by the U.S. Command in Japan, together with operational officers of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese "self-defense forces",

are to command the military operations with the Korean front as the main theatre on the instructions of the general headquarters of U.S. Pacific Forces.

At the talks held between Reagan and Nakasone in January last year, they publicly approved the expansion of Japan's operational zone which had been confined to the Japanese territory, and designation of the Korean Strait as a "blocking" area and conversion of the sphere of 1,000 miles around Japan into a U.S.-Japan joint operational zone.

The question of assigning to the South Korean puppets the task to "block" sea west of the Korean Strait "in case of emergency" was discussed at an open hearing of the Asian-Pacific Sub-committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in May.

Operational officers of the Japanese "self-defense forces" participate in the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsals staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets every year under the name of "Observer" and military bases in Japan play the role of operational, supply and launching bases for these war exercises.

Moreover, the South Korean puppet airforce was involved in the U.S.-Japan joint military exercises held at the Kadena Airforce Base, Okinawa, under the name of "military contests" and brasshats of the puppet army were invited to a joint exercise of naval and air forces held around Sasebo port, simulating an "event of contingency" in the Korean peninsula.

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists' moves to bring into shape the triangular military alliance have entered a reckless and grave stage.

The Korean people and peaceloving people of the world are watching the dangerous moves of the U.S. imperialists to form the three-way military alliance with heightened vigilance and will never tolerate any military provocation of theirs.

Japan-U.S. Joint Military Exercises

SK220423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary lashing at a large-scale joint military rehearsal of the U.S. and Japanese navies held in the sea surrounding Japan and in the Pacific from September 12 to 20.

The joint military exercises held with the mobilization of huge armed forces, many warships and planes of the United States and Japan were a provocative war gamble rendering the situation in the Far East and Western Pacific strained and endangering peace there, the author of the commentary notes, and says:

The recent joint military rehearsal was aimed at preparing Japan to directly participate in the military operations of the U.S. imperialists for long-distance attack in the Asian-Pacific region and, furthermore, prosecute in full scale by proxy a war of the U.S. imperialists.

They assigned Japan for the duty of guarding the sea routes up to 1,000 miles from Japanese shores and strongly demand it to accelerate war preparations for expanding U.S.-Japan joint operations in this region.

As shown by the content of the U.S.-Japan joint military exercises, the spear-head of military actions of the Japanese armed forces for the "defense of the sea routes" is directed against Korea and other countries.

In hastening the formation of the three-way military alliance the U.S. imperialists mainly seek the aim of sending the Japanese "self-defense forces" to the Korean front in case of "emergency."

In involving themselves in the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries scheme to open a road for overseas dispatch of the "self-defense forces" and realize the old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere" by force of arms.

Japan is acting under the baton of the United States and tries to build a big military power and take the road of overseas aggression under the nuclear umbrella of the U.S. imperialists. This will bring nothing good to the Japanese people.

Japan must renounce the anachronistic U.S.-toeing policy and take the road of independence and peace, as desired by the Japanese people.

Tripartite Alliance Condemned

SK291310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Sep (KCNA)--The Romanian paper APARAREA PATRIEI September 5 in an article titled "Extremely Dangerous Imperialism" denounced the United States for trying to round off the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul three-way military alliance by putting pressure on Japan, while stepping up the arms buildup in South Korea, its forward base.

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in its letter of protest to Nakasone on September 7 condemned the dangerous plot of the Nakasone Cabinet which invited Chon Tu-hwan to Japan and held secret confabs to accelerate the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

A statement adopted at the 38th regular meeting of the Shiga District Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) on September 14 noted that Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan made it clear that the formation of a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea has entered the final stage and manifested a resolution to struggle to thwart the scheme to form the three-way military alliance and have the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks realized.

U.S. Nuclear War Preparations

SK210426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comments on a firing practice of "M-198" 155 mm shrapnel guns, latest-type atomic guns, by the Okinawa-based U.S. Marines.

The author of the commentary notes that through the practice the U.S. imperialists disclosed their designs to hasten nuclear war preparations and inflict a nuclear holocaust upon our people at any cost, and says:

Okinawa is the biggest U.S. military base in the Far East which is poised against Korea and the pivot of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear strike forces in the Far East.

Large quantities of nuclear weapons are stockpiled in Okinawa and it has long been exposed that they are all leveled precisely at the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists openly announced that nuclear weapons massed at the Okinawa bases are not weapons for defense but for preemptive attack and "tactical nuclear weapons directed against the Korean peninsula."

The firing practice of the newly-introduced atomic guns by the U.S. Marines in Okinawa is part of the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists in hastening nuclear war preparations in full scale.

Owing to their moves, the danger of nuclear war is increasing day by day on the Korean peninsula.

They must bear in mind that their nuclear war moves will lead them to destruction in the end.

Prerogative Return Demanded

SK271027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Sep (KCNA)--The National Council for Independent Unification, an organization of Koreans in Washington, issued a statement demanding the United States to return the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean puppet army, according to SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in the United States.

Noting that a prerequisite for the democratization of South Korea and national unification is to win sovereignty in South Korea, the statement stressed that the United States should return the prerogative of supreme command of the "ROK Army" at an early date.

Transfer of Military Equipment

SK300604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Sep (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists are planning to transfer planes, aircraft spare parts and other military equipment worth 112 million dollars to the South Korean puppet clique, according to a REUTER report from Washington.

This fact was brought to light on September 27 by data given to Congress by the U.S. Defense Department.

Ignoring the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists keep handing over a large quantity of military equipment to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, thereby increasing tension between North and South and encouraging the puppets to the provocation of a new war.

CSO: 4100/321

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SEOUL SINMUN URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST NORTH'S OFFER

SK271205 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 25 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Arms Buildup in Peace Offensive—Hearing the News About North Korea's Development of Armored Corps"]

[Text] The recent security situation on the Korean peninsula has been moving into an unusually critical situation. A renewed sense of crisis is being felt when we hear the news about the North Korean puppets' forward deployment of three new armored corps close to the DMZ including the area near Kaesong, and the report about the appearance of a Soviet nuclear sub and Backfire fighter bombers on and over the East Sea.

The North Korean puppets have drastically increased their arms since the latter part of the 1970's. For instance, they have produced 200 to 250 tanks every year, and finally they have formed an armored corps consisting of nine armored divisions and deployed it in the area near Kaesong, a major attack route toward Seoul. This is a development that specifically tells us about their intentions toward the South and we should not overlook this.

We ought to pay greater attention to such military moves of the North Korean puppets in connection with their recent series of peace gestures. In his talks with JSP Chairman Ishibashi, who has recently visited Pyongyang, North Korean puppets' Kim Il-song is reported to have said: North Korea never has any intention to invade the South. The North-South Red Cross talks, which will be held to discuss matters on sending the relief supplies for the flood victims, will find a clue for a North-South dialogue. We desire to improve relations with the United States and Japan.

It has also been disclosed recently that they make a new law called The Law on the Operation of Joint Ventures in an attempt to induce Western capital and technology.

However, in view of their aforementioned military moves, these series of gestures are nothing but their stereotype deceptive peace offensives designed to extricate themselves from diplomatic isolation as a result of the Burma incident and to distract the vigilance of the ROK so as to create a favorable condition for southward invasion.

We have long known the behavioral pattern of the North Korean puppets in which they have sought the ambition of communizing the South, alternating the double faces of peace and violence like Janus.

Immediately before the Korean war in 1950, to distract our attention, they proposed a general election of North and South Korea and a unified legislative body, then, 1 week later, they waged an all-out surprise attack. In the first part of the 1970's they dug underground tunnels behind the North-South dialogue, and one day before the Burma incident last year, they made a so-called tripartite talks proposal to hide their barbarous plot.

No one will be deceived any more by such cunning tactics now that they have been repeated over and over.

In a speech marking the 9th anniversary of the founding of the Civil Defense Unit on 22 September, President Chon Tu-hwan noted this point and said: The North Korean communist ring had persistently carried into practice cunning trickery to extricate itself from the denunciation and isolation of the international society which it has caused itself with the Burma bombing incident, but no one in the world will be deceived by this. If we keep on with the present pace of development for several years from now, maintaining thorough vigilance against the enemy's provocations, we will become so strong that no enemy will ever dare to attack us.

True. We have experienced to the bone that a North Korea puppets' peace gesture has always been followed by an adventurous provocation which does not hesitate even to enter a fratricidal war. Therefore, we should thoroughly prepare ourselves for the possible provocations of the North Korean puppets as they step up the deceptive peace offensive, and reassure ourselves that we will make a redoubled effort to foster the strength of our country.

When the North Korean puppets [word indistinct] precisely aware of the fact that our political and social stability is firm and that our economic and military strength is too superior for them to think us vulnerable, they will have to change their line of violence so as not to bring about their own ruin through a reckless provocation of a war, and will be compelled to explore peace negotiations with us.

CSO: 4107/4

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ARMED NORTH KOREAN 'AGENT' KILLS TWO

'Agent' Kills Self

SK270059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Duplicity of Pyongyang"]

[Text] We were shocked to learn that an armed North Korean espionage agent shot to death two persons and seriously injured another in Taegu last Monday.

According to an announcement by the Counterespionage Operations Headquarters, the North Korean agent then killed himself by swallowing a poison he carried with him when people on the scene attempted to arrest him.

The alarming incident placed citizens on the alert against sabotage activity by other infiltrators still at large, while being chased by our military and police forces.

Particularly raising our indignation were two aspects of the incident--that innocent citizens were victimized in the downtown of a major city in broad daylight, and that the Belgium-made Browning pistol with silencer attached, which was possessed by the perpetrator, was of the same kind as those used by North Korean commandos in their bombing attack of Seoul government leaders in Rangoon last October.

The North Korean terrorist act in Taegu was all the more deplorable in that it took place amid what amounted to be Pyongyang's peace offensives, including an offer of relief goods to flood victims in the South.

This duplicity of North Korean communists points to the stark reality that they remain to be vicious enough as to murder innocent citizens--fellow countrymen--in a persistent plot to undermine the order and stability of the South, in spite of their gesture of advocating brotherly love and humanitarianism.

Such two-faced methods of North Korea, pursuing a double-edged strategy to make disguised calls for peace while maneuvering to stage provocations, are not novel at all. Their duplicity was witnessed in the past several occasions,

including those immediately before the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, the abortive attack on the presidential mansion of Chongwadae in 1968, and the opening of direct dialogues between South and North Korea in 1972.

It can be assumed that Pyongyang might be engaged in a scheme to instigate social unrest in the South this year, taking advantage of the forthcoming parliamentary elections and lingering campus unrest in the country.

From the outset of this year, Pyongyang has made a series of peaceful overtures, including proposals for tripartite talks among South and North Korea plus the United States, and for Seoul-Pyongyang sports meetings, in addition to the offer of goods to flood victims.

Besides, Kim Il-song, in a recent meeting with Japan's Socialist Party chairman Masashi Ishibashi, was reported to have said that North Korea would not attempt a military venture against the South and proposed sports, cultural and non-political exchanges between the two halves of Korea.

But then, there were reports early this week that Pyongyang has apparently deployed three new armored corps around Kaesong, near the military demarcation line, units described to be specialized attack forces.

Meanwhile, the North Korea Red Cross Society has just notified its South Korean counterpart that it would send goods for flood victims to Panmunjom and two ports of Inchon and Pukpyong later this week.

It should be noted that the South decided to accept the northern offer not because we actually need the materials but because our affirmative stand was hoped to provide a momentum for opening inter-Korean exchanges, leading to a reconciliation and ultimate unification of South and North Korea.

We in the South ought to be vigilant against any duplicity by the North Korean communists, while Pyongyang is again urged to do away with all provocative acts and come to the conference table for meaningful direct dialogue with us.

Identity Unknown

SK260253 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Taegu, Korea, 26 Sep (OANA-YONHAP)--Local police investigating the shooting spree by a gunman from North Korea are tracking the man's infiltration route prior to the incident.

Police who have failed to identify the agent via fingerprints believe he was dispatched very recently.

The investigators are searching for witnesses by distributing the photos of the agent to citizens in this southeastern provincial city, some 230 kilometers from Seoul, and checking his motive for the attack on a downtown restaurant and beauty parlor in broad daylight.

A slip of paper on which names and phone numbers of the victims were written down was found on the body of the dead man and investigators are speculating on the relationships between the killer and the victims and their acquaintances.

The armed man, who appeared to be about 27 years old, fatally poisoned himself after shooting two persons dead and injuring another in a downtown Taegu rampage.

Killings Denounced

SK260124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The opposition Democratic Korea Party denounced North Korea yesterday for the incident in which an armed North Korean agent killed two residents in Taegu and injured another Tuesday. The agent committed suicide by taking poison.

In a statement, vice DKP spokesman Kim Mun-won, said that the killings by an armed North Korean agent demonstrated the deceptiveness of the recent peace offensive by the communist regime.

"Their dirty, savage act deserves condemnation from the peace-loving people around the world," said the statement.

Representative Kim also charged the government for alleged lack of tight public security, as shown by the Taegu incident.

CSO: 4100/319

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN ECONOMY IN DOLDRUMS

SK211550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--The stagnation and bankruptcy of the South Korean economy are going from bad to worse day by day.

First of all, South Korea's export is further dwindling.

According to data made public by the puppets themselves, South Korea's export in 1982 is 2.8 percent less than that of 1981. The export of manufactured goods in the first half of last year dropped 6.9 percent below that in the like period of 1982.

The steady decrease of South Korea's export is attributable partly to intensified restrictions in capitalist countries on the import of South Korean goods.

U.S. imperialist monopoly capitalists enforced restrictions on the import of 31 items of South Korean goods of 7 kinds by means of levying a high tariff in early last year, and in August of the year, 19 countries including the United States, Japan and European capitalist countries restricted import of 152 items of South Korean goods. As a result, the puppets had 40 percent of their total export of goods restricted last year.

The reduction of export has added Dlrs 350 million to the deficit in foreign trade, and red figures in general accounts almost doubled in the first half of last year as against the same period of 1982.

Owing to the induction of foreign capital by the puppets, South Korea has been turned into the "biggest debtor in the world", and foreign debts in the puppet clique are nearing Dlrs 50,000 million.

This is why the world banking organizations including the "World Bank" and "International Monetary Fund" under U.S. domination issued a notice of warning saying the investments of capital in South Korea should be made cautiously.

Suspension, closing down and curtailment of business are growing serious at the production enterprises of South Korea as a whole and many of them are going bankrupt.

According to data, minor enterprises which have to suspend or curtail operation or close down number 9,000-10,000 on an annual average in South Korea.

The picture is pretty much the same for the big enterprises.

The universal stagnation and bankruptcy of the South Korean economy are an inevitable outcome of the reactionary and anti-people policy of the Chon Tuhwan puppet clique.

CSO: 4100/321

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENTS IN KWANGJU STAGE ANTI GOVERNMENT STRUGGLE

Chanting Slogans

SK280013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--Students of Korea University in Kwangju staged an anti-"government" demonstration on September 25, according to a report from Seoul.

More than 200 students turned out in a demonstration at around 13:30, chanting slogans demanding the reinstatement of all the dismissed professors and the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan from power.

After knocking with square sticks and rocks the lackeys of the puppet clique who tried to stop their demonstration, they swarmed to the office rooms of the "Students Homeland Defence Corps", a fascist organization at the service of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, and the students department and smashed all the windows and marched up to the university president's office to wage a sitdown strike.

The students tried to leave the campus for a street demonstration only to clash with the riot police which blocked the campus gate, firing tear gas canisters in a mad crackdown. They fought stubbornly till about 4 in the afternoon.

Student Crackdown Intensified

SK261230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique held a meeting of rectors on September 24 at Seoul University and trumped up a fascist "new standard of campus discipline," disclosing its intention to intensify the crackdown upon patriotic students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Claiming that the new standard of campus discipline was for coping with the anti-"government" struggle of students, the fascist clique threatened that in the future students participating in an anti-"government" meeting alone would be disciplined.

CSO: 4100/321

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON CRITICISM OF CHON'S JAPAN TRIP

Students Protest

SK231531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Sep (KCNA)--Three hundred students of Seoul waged an anti—"government" demonstration demanding the resignation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the cancellation of the South Korean tour of the boss of the Japanese "self-defense forces" on September 21, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The students who rose in the demonstration branded the traitor's Japan trip as a "sellout diplomacy", shouting a slogan demanding his immediate resignation from "power."

They also strongly demanded the cancellation of the scheduled war-oriented visit of Watanabe, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the Japanese "self-defense forces", to South Korea to be paid with a "government"-sponsored function of the puppet army slated for October 1 as an occasion.

The demonstrators fought a fierce struggle for three hours, throwing stones at the riot police frantically firing tear gas canisters at random.

Groups Condemn Chon's Trip

SK291321 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Sep (KCNA)--The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU September 13 stressed that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan tour was made with Washington's backing and its main purpose was to round off the Seoul-Tokyo-Washington military alliance.

The Mongolian paper NOVOSTI MONGOLII, the Hungarian magazine MAGYAR, the Swiss papers DER BUNDE and NEUE ZURICHER ZEITUNG and the Afghan radio reported articles denouncing the traitor's tour of Japan from September 6 to 17.

The Mexican committee for supporting Korea's reunification, in its statement on September 22, noted that the Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is

aimed at barring the reunification of Korea by getting the "recognition" of "two Koreas" in the United Nations and bringing in Japanese militarism and hastening preparations for aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by forming the NATO-type regional military alliance.

The Malian committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on September 17 issued a statement denouncing the traitor's Japan trip.

Anti-South Group Criticizes

SK010811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Oct (KCNA)--The Democratic Front, an anti-"government" organization of South Korea, published a delcaration denouncing Japan's moves to stage a comeback to South Korea, according to MINJOK SIBO, a "MINDAN"-lining Koreans' paper, September 21.

Pointing out that Japan, which is largely responsible for the tragedy of division suffered by our nation, "has pursued all along a policy of freezing the division since August 15, 1945, far from repenting for her crimes against our nation," the declaration says:

We would always remember the hateful sight of Japan supporting Chon Tu-hwan whose hands are stained with the blood of Kwangju people who died with bitter grudges.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is shameless fellows who entirely rely upon such outside forces as the United States and Japan for the maintenance of the fascist power not supported by the people and do not mind even the destruction of the nation for this purpose.

Japan is working with extra zeal to complete a tripartite military alliance by tightening political, economic and military tieup with the military fascist clique in power and trying to become the "leader" of Asia again, reluctant to give up the foolish dream of the "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

CSO: 4100/321

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON NORTH KOREA'S RELIEF GOODS

People Welcome North's Aid

SK221239 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
20 Sep 84

[Reaction of South Korean people to the decision of the Central Committee of the North Korea's Red Cross Society, from the program "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Fellow officers and men:

Proceeding from a warm compatriotic love to alleviate the misfortune and suffering of our flood victims, on 8 September the North decided to offer to us 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, 100,000 tons of cement, and medications.

The North's measure of compatriotic love is arousing great reactions among the masses across the country. In this hour, we will cite some accounts of officers and men who saw the flood-stricken areas.

Private Kim of an army unit, who saw a flood-stricken area in Nanji-do, Mapo district, Seoul, said: The peerless traitor Chon Tu-hwan has taken no measure for the flood victims. However, regarding the suffering of the flood victims as a pain imposed on them, the compatriots in the North decided to send immeasurable rice, fabric, cement, and medicine. Flood victims were shedding tears of gratitude and delight.

A certain Yi, a flood victim whom I met, was eagerly awaiting the direct delivery of the relief goods to the flood victims, at an early date, calling the North's step genuinely thankful and warm measure overflowing with the benevolent affection of brothers.

The flood victims, including residents living along the Anyang River who suffer flooding every year, are expressing their wholehearted thanks for the North's grateful measure to directly send relief goods to them.

Sergeant Pak, who was in his home village on the Anyang River on annual leave, said: The North's step is a measure of compatriotic love proceeding from mass-oriented politics that treasure man most.

When I called to comfort an old man, 70, who was driven out of his house due to the flood and was suffering from pain on a cold floor, he said: Through the measure of benevolent affection of the compatriots in the North, I vividly feel the truth that blood is thicker than water. I was told that, upon hearing a report that we were suffering from flooding, the North decided to send rice, fabric, medications, and cement for rehabilitation.

He shed tears, saying that where else is there a more grateful thing than this decision.

Sergeant Pak of an army unit around Sokcho, Kangwon Province, said: The status of the flood victims is matchlessly miserable. Having lost all of their household belongings, the flood victims are shivering on a cold floor at night, with little food. They unanimously hope for the delivery of relief goods containing the brotherly emotion of the compatriots in the North at an early date. The North's righteous and just step should not be aborted this time also. Former rulers refused every proposal of the North with compatriotic affection using various excuses. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is also trying to follow the examples of its predecessors.

Saying that this is shown by the fact that the ring is running amok in slandering the North, he condemned and denounced the Chon Tu-hwan ring's antinational and antimasses act.

Meeting the wishes of our masses and flood victims, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should arrange the best convenience for the North's relief goods overflowing with compatriotic affection to be unconditionally and correctly delivered to our flood victims at an early date and it should not take advantage of the relief foods for any impure political purpose.

South's Anti-North Campaign

SK211231 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
21 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] As is known, the Central Committee of the North's Red Cross Society announced on 8 September its decision to send 50,000 sacks of rice, 500,000 meters of fabric, 100,000 tons of cement, and medical supplies to our flood victims.

This is a humanitarian step based on brotherly love aimed at easing the pains of the flood victims just a little. Today, not only the flood victims but also the masses from all walks of life are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the relief goods at an early date, warmly welcoming the North's compatriotic measures.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is waging a large scale anti-communist, anti-North campaign instead of working out concrete measures to receive the relief goods promptly, while challenging the aspiration of our people and the world's people.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's anti-North rackets are becoming more vicious after the contact between the working-level delegates of the North and South Red Cross societies. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is viciously slandering and defaming the North, babbling that the North ruptured the contact, after it itself attempted to rupture the working-level contact intentionally. Thus, it distorted the truth, just as a thief crying "stop thief!"

Through Yu Chang-sun, the president of the Korean National Red Cross, it published a strange [koeihan] statement slandering the North immediately after the contact. In addition, it is staying a more frantic large-scale anti-North campaign while raving through the mass media that the North perpetrated political propaganda through the relief goods and that the North ruptured the contact. It even directed its missions overseas to inform their residence countries of the so-called fact that the North ruptured the contact. How can it take such measures against the compatriotic step of the North to help us out of compassion for the same flesh blood, assuming the pains of the flood victims as its own?

Such anti-communist and anti-North rackets by the Chon Tu-hwan clique clearly show that its remark that it will accept the North's relief goods was not made based out of the desire to help our flood victims. It staged a rally of so-called separated families by dragging in some several thousand people as the same time as it sent delegates to the working-level contact between the North and South Red Cross societies to discuss the procedural matters for delivery of the North's relief goods. Thus, it incited North-South confrontation whole viciously slandering the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique said that it will accept the North's offer out of fear of public opinion at home and abroad. However, it is perpetrating such maneuvers so that this will not be realized by any means. It is maneuvering to hinder the delivery of relief goods from the North because it is afraid that if the North's relief goods reach the hands of the flood victims, the mighty economic power of the North will be demonstrated to the people and sympathy with and gratitude to the North will be further increased among the residents.

Today, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to abuse the North's compatriotic step, inspiring the people's consciousness for anti-communist confrontation and organizing its vicious system of long-term power. From the very beginning, the issue of the relieving flood victims was not the matter of interest to the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan turned the whole nation to a sea of water, a sea of tears, and a (?ruin) on his own. Without paying any attention to this, he visited Japan, signed a nation-selling document, and bowed to the emperor in defiance of opposition by the masses at home and abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has reduced this land to a dual colony of the United States and Japan and our economy to an economy subordinate to foreign monopolistic capital. It has bound our people with nearly \$50 billion in foreign debts.

Our people will absolutely not tolerate the Chun Tu-hwan clique which has turned out land into a world where people cannot live and which responded to the goodwill of the compatriots in the North with vicious anti-communist manuevers. This time, the compatriotic step of the North will not only be important in stabilizing the livelihood of our flood victims, but will also greatly contribute to eliminating mistrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South and to opening the road for the peaceful reunification of the nation and for national unity.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should not perpetrate an act of pouring cold water over our people's hearts which are being heated and inflated by the North's offer of relief goods and should immediately stop its criminal anti-communist and anti-North rackets. Thus, it should take active measures so that the North's relief goods will be delivered to flood victims at an early date.

Peoples' Reaction

SK211244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Hearing the news that relief goods reflecting the warm compatriotic love of our people will be sent to the South Korean flood victims, great repercussions have been aroused among the working people of all strata.

Choe Chae-yon, director of a department of the State Quality Control Committee, said: We have thoroughly carried out quality control work on the relief goods since the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society decided to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims for compatriotic and humanitarian reasons. We have actively striven to ensure the quality control work on the relief goods at the highest level in a short period. In the case of medicines, we have thoroughly repeated the inspection of numerous medicines in order to ensure their quality at the highest level.

When we visited Sunchon cement plant, we saw functionaries and workers at this plant preparing good quality cement, saying that cement to be sent to the South Korean compatriots should be of the best quality. In textile plants, functionaries and workers held quality evaluation meetings and, there, they thoroughly selected goods of the best quality. After thoroughly inspecting the selected goods again and again, they packed them with the utmost care.

At grain processing plants, people inspected again and again fully refined rice for any mote. Thus, the relief goods reflecting our warm compatriotic love have been thoroughly prepared.

Yi Ho-yon, chief of a shift of the 11 August pit at (Samsin) coal mine, said: The decision of the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society to send relief

goods to the flood victims in Seoul and other areas of South Korea reflects the warm compatriotic love of the people of the northern half of the republic who want to alleviate the sufferings of the South Korean flood victims.

As we lead a more abundant and happier life, we have never forgotten our miserable past as well as the miserable situation of the South Korean people and coal miners. The appearance of our people, who suffered the suppression and exploitation of the Japanese imperialists, landowners, and capitalists in the past, has today completely changed in the bosom of the republic founded by the great leader and led by our party. We, coal miners, are enjoying a rewarding life under the socialist system as the leading class of the country and the masters of coal mines without worrying about work and life. Contrary to this, South Korean coal miners today are being forced to endure all sorts of suffering and pains under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

Thinking that there must be among these coal miners many who are shivering from cold in the streets because of the recent flood, we cannot repress our heavy-heartedness.

Assisting neighbors who suffer unexpected disasters with sincerity and devotedness is one of the fine traits our people have inherited from their ancestors. Therefore, our coal miners feel the sufferings of the South Korean flood victims, who have the same blood as theirs, and ardently want our relief goods of kindred love to be delivered to them at the earliest possible date so that these goods will be conducive to stabilizing their lives.

Kim Kyong-hui, director of the Truck Transportation Unit under the Transportation Management Bureau of North Hamgyong Province, said: In retrospect, whenever disasters were reported in South Korea, the Government of the Republic offered to send relief goods, including rice, fabric, and medicines, to South Korea. All these offers failed to be realized. However, this time our compatriotic step will at last be realized. This is a joy not only for the Korean people in the North and the South, but also for the peoples of the world.

The relief goods to be sent to South Korea this time involve the warm benevolence and love of the great leader--who has never forgotten the brethren in South Korea--and our party, and vividly reflect the compatriotic love of the working people of the northern half of the republic.

I sincerely want to rush to my native place in the South, loading relief goods in vehicles, and see my relatives and friends be pleased to receive them.

We are effecting a new upsurge in our transportation work to increase cargo transportation with the spirit of assisting the South Korean compatriots who are shivering from cold in the streets due to the consequences of the antinational policy of the South Korean authorities.

Loading at Nampo

SK221352 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] On hearing the news that the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society has decided to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims and that a working-level contact has been made between the [word indistinct] Red Cross societies to discuss procedural matters regarding the delivery of the relief goods, workers of all walks of life have warmly welcomed the republic's measure of compatriotic love and eagerly wanted the relief goods to be delivered at an early date.

Comrade Kim Chong-kwan, head of Nampo Port, said: Relief goods are heaped in mountains at our port. Since its opening, the port has never been more active than now. The ship with the relief goods onboard can reach the South in a few hours after leaving our port. We are waiting for the very moment the ship will leave. One can almost hear the sound of a whistle signaling the departure of a ship which is heading South. Up until now, the South Korean side has not accepted our sincere and generous offer for one unjust reason or another. In the meantime, we have prepared top-quality products as relief goods. The same is true of the cement and rice. We chose fabric and medical supplies of the best quality. In particular, our port has coordinated port work without a trivial hitch so that the relief goods can be sent after thorough inspection.

Academician, Doctor, and Professor Yi Sung-ki director of the Hamhung Chapter of the Academy of Sciences, said: It is indeed regrettable that the South Korean side is kicking up silly rackets by picking arguments over our proposal to transport relief goods using one excuse or another. I do not understand why the South Korean side assumes such an attitude. If they were aware of earnest aspiration surging in the heart of the nation, they would never argue over our proposal. Our proposal stems from the people's unanimous aspiration to alleviate the disaster and suffering of the South Korean flood victims even a moment sooner.

In previous days, the Government of the Republic has taken measures of compatriotic love on numerous occasions by reflecting this desire of the people. However, successive South Korean rulers have never accepted even one of these measures of compatriotic love, which the whole nation has welcomed. Each time, we have had sleepless nights thinking over the heart-breaking circumstances of the South Korean people and youths who suffer from lack of food and unemployment, sell their bodies by [words indistinct], and are driven off of campuses. Blocking this ardent aspiration to remove this misfortune of the 40-year national history is a crime before the nation. No one can stop the warm feeling of brotherly love of all the people in the northern half of the republic who, regarding the disaster on the brothers in the land of the South as their own, have turned out to help their brothers. We are already fully prepared to transport the relief goods. The South Korean side should not take actions contradicting the expectation and yearning of the whole nation.

CSO: 4110/157

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUING REPORTS ON RELIEF GOODS

South's Red Cross Hit

SK201048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today in a commentary denounced the South Korean Red Cross for conducting a false propaganda, as if we brought to a rupture the contact between the working-level Red Cross delegates of the two sides, claiming that our proposal on sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims is one seeking a propagandistic aim.

The contact between working-level Red Cross delegates of North and South held at Panmunjom on September 18 failed to reach an agreement on a series of procedural matters including handover points of relief goods due to the impolite act and unwarranted stand of the South Korean side, the commentary notes, and says:

Our proposal on sending relief goods to South Korea proceeded from a desire to lessen the sufferings and misfortunes of the flood victims. Therefore, it is only too natural in view of humanitarianism and human reason to deliver goods directly to them.

The general principle and norm of the International Red Cross on the handling of relief goods provide for delivering relief goods to the sufferers in a quickest and most convenient way.

But the South Korean side refused our transport of relief goods up to Seoul where the flood victims are concentrated, and insisted on taking them over at Panmunjom.

This cannot be regarded as reasonable from every point of view.

In slandering others, distorting facts and clamouring about "propagandistic" and the like, South Korean authorities are seeking a sinister political purpose.

We have made full preparations to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims.

We do not mind whether they shall be transported by ship or truck, if only relief goods are delivered to the South Korean flood victims at an early date.

The South Korean side must not remain indifferent to the hard life of hundreds of thousands of flood victims undergoing sufferings and discard the genuine Red Cross spirit of humanitarianism.

Denouncing South on Aid

SK211107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the fact that South Korean authorities, setting in motion their reptile propaganda media, are speaking ill of us, clamouring that our decision to send relief goods to the handover points demanded by South Korea is a "submission" to something and "its underlying intention is suspicious", says this is a very insolent attitude to compatriotism and humanitarianism.

The author of the commentary says:

The head of the working-level delegation of the Red Cross Society of our side in his statement on September 19 said although the South Korean side unilaterally announced that the contact between working-level delegates of the two sides was "ruptured" and refused to turn up at the next contact agreed upon between the two sides, our side, considerate of the position of the South Korean flood victims, would speedily send relief goods to the points demanded by the South Korean side and separately inform the South Korean side of procedural matters concerning this.

But the South Korean side is continuously carping on our repeated compatriotic steps and went so far as to propagandize that we have brought the contact between the two sides to a "rupture."

We cannot but say that such demeanour of the South Korean side disclosed its design to impair our relief measure and prevent its realization by hook or by crook and a very insolent attitude to compatriotism and humanitarianism.

The author of the commentary further says:

At the contact in Panmunjom on September 18, our side proposed that Seoul which was hit hardest by the flood and is near and convenient for land transport of relief goods be set as one of the handover points of relief goods and we directly send goods to it. This proceeded from a desire to make the relief goods reach the flood victims as early as possible.

Agreement was not reached on our proposal because the South Korean side refused to accept land-transported relief goods in no other place than Panmunjom, remaining indifferent to the plight of the flood victims and ignoring our sincerity.

Both sides agreed to meet again on September 21 and parted after hand-shake. This notwithstanding, the South Korean side deliberately distorted facts as if we unilaterally walked out and contact were brought to a "rupture."

As regards this insolent, despicable and perfidious act of the South Korean side, we cannot but say it is suspicious indeed what they sought in announcing that they would accept our relief goods.

All the acts of the South Korean side show that their announcement that they would accept our relief goods did not proceed from beginning from a desire to alleviate the sufferings of the flood victims, undoubtedly, they proceeded from a sinister intention to use our relief measure as a means of political propaganda for anti-communist confrontation.

They set nearly one month long "special alert period" and even issued an order on intensifying "special alert", claiming that "southward invasion from the North is foreseen."

This is a perfidious act against the fellow countrymen and a rude act that can be committed only by vulgarians devoid of elementary human morals.

With no amount of intrigues or rackets can South Korean authorities mislead public opinion at home and abroad or conceal their treacherous nature.

Our relief goods will reach the designated points within a few days by sea and by land as we promised.

The South Korean side must stop flouting public opinion with our compatriotism-imbued relief measure.

MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN brand the South Korean side's behavior as an indecent, shameless act.

Relief Goods Arrival Awaited

SK221104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean people of all walks of life eagerly hope that our compatriotic relief goods will reach the flood-sufferers at the earliest date possible, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

A Yi residing in Ssangmun-dong, Tobong District, Seoul, told his villagers:

The North decided to send relief materials including large quantities of rice, textiles, cement and medicines to us flood-sufferers. I cannot find a proper word to express my thanks for this.

Although the present authorities maltreat and look down upon us common people, I feel reassured when I think that there are brothers in the North on the other side of the truce line, who think of, are concerned for and look after us. We are not alone.

A peasant surnamed Ho in Paju County, Kyonggi Province, told his colleagues:

Right after August 15, 1945, the North saved our peasants in the South by supplying life-giving water when we were in distress, unable to do farming for want of water, and sent electricity, too.

Since then, it has taken a series of compatriotic measures whenever we were suffering from disasters. All the work done by the North is sincere.

The authorities must not lay their hands on the relief goods of the North but make them reach the flood victims, untouched.

We hope that the Red Cross delegates of the North come here and distribute the relief goods directly to the flood sufferers.

A certain Pak, a student of Kangwon University in Chunchon, South Korean Kangwon Province, told fellow students sharing the same view:

The Chon Tu-hwan group has launched into a more vicious anti-communist, anti-North propaganda with the North's compatriotic measure as an occasion.

After declaring that it would accept the relief materials of the North, afraid of public opinion at home and abroad, it has mobilized all the press media in the propaganda for slandering the North.

We urge the authorities to unconditionally and immediately give up the anti-communist, anti-North propaganda and take an active measure for an early delivery of the relief goods to the flood victims.

People Hope for Relief

SK250410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--People in all parts of the country earnestly hope noble compatriotism-imbued relief goods will be conveyed to the South Korean flood victims precisely without delay.

Ho Pok-tok, chairman of the Rakrang District Cooperative Farm Management Committee in Pyongyang, said:

The wagons and piers are stacked with sincerity-imbued rice, cloth, cement and medicines for the South Korean flood victims. This is a result of the deep care of the great leader President Kim Il-song who decided to send large quantities of relief goods to the South Korean flood victims to alleviate their sufferings and disasters with a paternal affection as possible.

The relief goods associated with warm compatriotism and kindred feelings must reach the South Korean flood victims at an early date.

Kim Sa-il, director of the State Hygienic Control Board, said: Relief goods to be sent to the South Korean flood victims have undergone thorough hygienic

inspection. They are so pure and clean in hygienics and so high in quality that no one can find defects in them. The people who are assigned to handle and transport relief goods observe strict hygienic control rules.

Ho Pong-myong, director of the Trade Port Management Department of the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport, said:

We have made full preparations for transport, eagerly hoping the relief goods will reach the South Korean flood victims as early as possible.

We are waiting for the moment when ships will sound a whistle, earnestly hoping the relief goods associated with kindred feelings will reach them at an early date.

Foreign Ship Crews

SK251036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--A round-table conversation of crewmen of foreign ships was held on September 21 at Nampo Port in connection with the compatriotic measure of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on sending relief materials to the South Korean flood victims.

Speaking first at the conversation, Tsutomu Iwafuji, master of the Panamanian ship "Toyo-maru No 2," said:

A decision of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims was made public and practical measures are being taken to implement the decision. This is a deep love and solicitude of His Excellency great President Kim Il-song and His Excellency sagacious Kim Chong-il for the South Korean sufferers.

Laying bare the continued despicable schemes of South Korean authorities in slandering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he noted that the South Korean rulers must no longer obstruct the realization of the compatriotic measure taken by the DPRK this time.

Masaji Fujiyama, master of the Panamanian ship "White Hakuyo-maru," said:

As the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has built a firm independent national economy under the wise guidance of His Excellency the great leader President Kim Il-song and His Excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il, it can send at once large quantities of rice, fabrics, cement and medicines today when the whole world is crying over the shortage of food.

The masters of the Panamanian ships "Nanhua" and "Ceram Sea" and the secretary of the Japanese ship "Mikasa-maru No" also spoke.

Letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and to dear Comrade Kim Chong-kl were adopted at the conversation.

Goods Must Reach Destination

SK261207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--Upon hearing the news that the trains and trucks carrying relief goods to be sent to the South Korean flood victims left various places of the country for the starting points, the working people throughout the country are eagerly waiting for the day when various relief goods prepared by them with utmost care will reach the South Korean flood victims at an early date.

Choe Pyong-kyun, chief engineer of the trade ship fleet management department of the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport, said:

Ships at Nampo, Wonsan and other ports are fully loaded with relief goods to be sent to the South Korean flood victims.

We are waiting for an order for sailing. All the workers of the ports, to say nothing of the masters of the ships assigned for the transport of relief goods, are fully prepared to leave.

Choe Chu-hyon, director of the medicine production guidance department of the General Bureau of the Pharmaceutical Industry, said:

The great leader President Kim Il-song made sure that solid raw material bases including insam plots were built to as to make all our people enjoy a long life in good health and built modern pharmaceutical bases.

We have prepared the whole amount of medicines in a short span of time.

The medicines associated with the warm love of the fatherly leader President Kim Il-song must reach the South Korean flood victims at an early date to be used in preventing and treating their diseases.

Kim Nak-hui, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Rural Economy Committee, said:

From the moment when we heard the news that 50,000 sok of rice would be sent to the South Korean flood victims, our agricultural working people in Kaesong eagerly hoped for the early delivery of rice produced by us to the South Korean flood victims.

It is the greatest joy for us to lessen even a little the care of the great leader President Kim Il-song who said that he could not sleep, thinking of South Korean brothers and sisters.

Foreign Figures Cited

SK281050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019-GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign guests staying in our country issued talks in support of the decision of the Central Committee of the Red

Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims.

Tamotsu Kurogawa, master of the Panamanian ship "Phoenix No 2," said in his talk:

The measure taken by your country this time is an expression of the warm love and deep solicitude of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il for the South Korean flood sufferers.

The recent measure taken by the DPRK is a most just measure, compatriotic and humanitarian.

South Korean authorities must deliver without delay the whole amount of relief goods imbued with the compatriotism of the people in the northern half of the DPRK to the flood sufferers who are shivering without a shelter.

The deputy secretary general of the Latin American and Caribbean regional committee to support Korea's reunification, said in his talk:

Now the land and sea of the northern half of the DPRK are overflowing with the kindred sentiments of people who are eager to alleviate the sufferings of their fellow countrymen in South Korea and an earnest call that they cannot live any longer, separated from each other, is ringing out there.

The Korean people must not be made any longer to live separated from each other.

The very one who has brought today's misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean nation [words indistinct] imperialists occupying South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must go back to their den, not obstructing the reunification of Korea.

I am convinced that the day is sure to come when the entire Korean people will lead a happy life in a unified country.

Egypt, Mexico Support Measure

SK280406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--Yusef Sharaf, general director of the Land Reclamation Ministry of Egypt, issued a talk on September [date indistinct] in support of the DPRK's compatriotic measure for the South Korean flood victims.

Noting that a decision of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims was an epochal measure proceeding from a humanitarian and compatriotic stand, he stressed:

South Korean authorities must refrain from obstructing realization of the compatriotic measure of the DPRK and take an affirmative attitude so that relief goods may be delivered to the South Korean flood victims at an early date.

If South Korean authorities oppose this measure, they will be unable to escape the denunciation of the Korean people and the world's people.

The National Peasants' Union of Mexico, in its statement issued on September 23, expressed full support to and solidarity with the measure of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee on sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims.

Japanese Figures Cited

SK291324 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Sep (KCNA)--Japanese figures issued talks hailing our compatriotic measure to send relief goods to the South Korean flood sufferers.

Noboru Yagi, director of the international department of the Japan Socialist Party, said that the decision of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to send relief goods to the South Korean flood sufferers is a humanitarian relief measure imbued with warm compatriotic love for the South Korean people.

Yoichi Tani, acting chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, warmly welcomed the measure of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, saying it was very gladdening news that the South decided to receive the North's relief goods with the promotion of North-South Red Cross contact this time.

Ryogichi Minobe, independent member of the House of Councilors, said: The South Korean side is pushing a distorted propaganda describing the DPRK's step as a "political propaganda." But the fact is contrary to this. If the South Korean side obstructed it or took an insincere attitude, it would invite a worldwide criticism.

Tsunehiko Antaku, general secretary of the National Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity, said that the sending of the relief goods by the DPRK should be highly praised as a humanitarian and compatriotic measure taken out of the desire for peace and reunification.

Sumiko Tanaka, representative of the Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with the Korean Women, said that the South Korean side should correctly distribute the relief goods of the DPRK to the flood sufferers.

Koreans in Japan

SK010817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Oct (KCNA)--Korean residents in Japan enthusiastically support and hail the DPRK's compatriotic measure of sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Kang Hui-pong, director of the propaganda department of the Arakawa, Tokyo, branch of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), said:

The relief goods sent by the DPRK are imbued with warm compatriotic and kindred feelings of the people in the homeland to sincerely alleviate the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean flood victims.

I fully support and hail the just and righteous measure taken by the DPRK Red Cross Society to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims.

Pae Kyong-cho, advisor to the Shinko, Kanagawa Prefecture, branch of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, said:

Watching the moving scene of relief goods-loaded trucks and ships leaving for South Korea amid enthusiastic cheers of people, I deeply felt that the DPRK's measure to relieve the South Korean flood victims is a just, compatriotic measure.

I think the measure will mark an important occasion in promoting a peaceful reunification of the homeland.

O Sin-ho, chairman of the Higashi Osaka, [words indistinct] South branch of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, said:

The decision of the DPRK Red Cross Society to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims is a compatriotic and humanitarian measure.

I hope the relief goods imbued with kindred feelings of people in the northern half of the country will reach the flood victims at an early date.

Yi Sang-chu, general director of the Fukuoka District Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Fukuoka Prefecture, said: The realization of the delivery of relief goods for South Korean flood victims is a result of the patriotic, humanitarian and sincere efforts of the DPRK to give sincere help to South Korean people of the same blood, regarding their misfortunes and sufferings as those of all our fellow countrymen.

Foreigners on Relief Measure

SK010836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Oct (KCNA)--Foreigners who attended the meeting held in Nampo to see off ships carrying relief goods for the South Korean flood victims expressed their admiration for the humanitarian measure of the northern half of the DPRK and the warm compatriotism of our people.

Phillip Mangula, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and vice principal of the Ideological College of the party, said:

Upon receiving this relief goods, the South Korean flood sufferers would feel the warm compatriotism of the North Korean people. The North Korean people always think of their compatriots in South Korea and eagerly desire the reunification of the country.

Dr B. M. Jauhari of Meerut University, India, said that this sending of relief goods to the South Korean flood-sufferers greatly moved the world people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are, indeed, fathers who show boundless love and care to the South Korean people, never forgetting them.

Mohamed Talibe Soumare, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Democratic People's Union of Mali, said:

The sending of large quantities of relief goods for the South Korean flood victims prepared in a short period, is an example showing the rock-firm unity of the Korean people around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

This also well shows that the economic potential of the northern half of the DPRK is great beyond comparison.

Dr Fernando Gonzalez Siera, professor at Antioquia University of Colombia, said that the sufferings of national split imposed upon the Korean people must be removed at an early date.

I firmly believe, he added, that the Korean people will certainly accomplish the cause of national reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in accordance with the proposal advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

'Rackets' Hit in S. Korea

SK280014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2247 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet prime minister, in his speech at a "meeting on security" held on September 26, spoke ill of us, prattling that "national defense should be strengthened" to build a posture for coping with someone's "attack," according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is part of the anti-communist, anti-DPRK rackets the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is ever more frantically kicking up after our compatriotic measure on sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims was taken.

At a time when the Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world unanimously hope for the delivery of our relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, the puppets are disclosing their dirty color as a group of traitors seeking only antagonism and confrontation, running wilder in the anti-communist, anti-DPRK din.

Tanzania Media Support

SK300538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Sep (KCNA)--The Tanzanian SHIHATA News Agency on September 19 issued an article supporting the DPRK's compatriotic step of sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims.

The news agency said:

The step of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on sending relief goods to the South Korean flood sufferers to stabilize their living is an important event both from a national and compatriotic point of view.

To make relief goods reach the South Korean flood victims at an early date is a great joy for the entire nation, to say nothing of the flood victims.

This constitutes a great contribution to removing mistrust and misunderstanding between North and South, achieving great national unity and opening the road for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Tanzanian radio reported a similar article on the same day.

Crewmen View DPRK Relief

SK300450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Sep (KCNA)--A roundtable conversation of crewmen of foreign ships at Hungnam port was held on September 27 in connection with the sending of relief goods by the northern half of the DPRK to the South Korean flood victims.

Shohei Kita, crewman of the Japanese ship "Fuku-maru No 3", said that relief goods of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea such as rice, textiles, cement and medicines which are most urgently needed for the South Korean flood victims are associated with the compatriotic feelings of the people in the northern half of the DPRK who are concerned more than anyone else about the sufferings of the South Korean flood victims.

Katsumi Nakashini, master of the Panamanian ship "Magma No 3", said that the South Korean authorities must not carp on the relief step or delay the delivery of relief goods to the flood victims.

Saburo Imura, master of the Japanese ship "Oji-maru No 11," said if the tragedy caused by the division of the nation in Korea is not to be continued any longer, the country must be reunified at any cost.

CSO: 4100/321

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RESIDENT WAITING FOR QUICK ARRIVAL OF RELIEF GOODS

SK280426 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
27 Sep 84

[Article by (Kim Il-kyu), a flood victim in Mapo District, Seoul, entitled "Do Not Toy With Flood Victims for Political Purposes" from the feature program "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Upon hearing the news that the relief goods overflowing with the brotherly love of the compatriots in the North for our flood victims will be delivered soon, we cannot control our joy, emotion, and excitement.

The North has decided to send lots of relief goods, including 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of cloth, 100,000 tons of cement, and medicines, to us who are just now heaving a sigh of relief after having narrowly escaped death and having been left homeless by the flood. It is [word indistinct] that the North is transporting those relief goods of Kaesong, Nampo port, Wonsan port, and Haeju port. I feel a lump in my throat because of my gratitude for this.

The amount of the relief goods which the North has decided to send to our flood victims is large. Out of those relief goods, five bags of rice and 17 meters of cloth can be given to a 5-member family household. With the amount of cement, we can build 30,000 dwellings.

Who else except consanguineous people would send such a large amount of relief goods? We are anxiously waiting to see that the relief goods reflecting the compatriotic love directly reach us at the earliest possible date.

But, serious things have been taking place around us recently against our flood victims' unanimous aspirations. Thus, I cannot suppress my exasperation. The ruling authorities [wijongdanggukjadul], who make habit of acts against the country and the people, have run wild in carrying out propaganda slandering the North by holding report meetings on the security situation and monthly village meetings as if the communist ideology were to be contained in the relief goods from the North. They have even ordered a special alert posture in the Seoul area.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has not taken any measures although its antipopular policy caused many flood victims. The clique is answering the North's praise worthy compatriotic measure to send relief goods with anti-North and anti-communist schemes. I only say that such an act by the Chon clique is an intolerable act against the nation.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan should immediately stop the intolerable act of using our flood victims for political purposes of inciting South-North confrontation. Indeed, the North's measure is a praise worthy measure overflowing with compatriotic love.

It is a basic moral for man to respond to good faith with good faith. How sincere and humanitarian is the attitude of the North in comforting flood victims and directly delivering relief goods sincerely prepared by the compatriots in the north, feeling heart broken about the status of our flood victims!

The ruling authorities should not slander and denounce the North's humanitarian and (?well-meant) measure overflowing with compatriotic love, but should treat it with sincerity. They should map out measures so that the relief goods can be delivered to our flood victims at the earliest possible date.

Our flood victims, suffering incalculable pains, are earnestly waiting just to see the relief goods from the North delivered at the earliest possible date. If the ruling authorities continue to kick up anti-North rackets, trampling underfoot our ardent wish, they cannot escape self-destruction.

CSO: 4100/157

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER REACTIONS TO RELIEF GOODS ARRIVAL

SK011032 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
29 Sep 84

[Text] The masses from all walks of life are unable to hold back excitement upon the arrival of relief goods.

Cho Pong-nae, a historian and professor of a university in Inchon, said: Having lived in Inchon since birth, I have never been more moved than today. Is Inchon not an unfortunate port through which immeasurable misfortune has been brought to our nation and happiness has been deprived it over the past 100 years?

When they were taken to sugar cane farms in the United States as slaves, our ancestors boarded emigration ships, shedding tears. Inchon is also a place there, using trade as an excuse, France, the United States, and other countries frequently set their feet of aggression. Regarding Inchon as a gateway for aggression against Korea, the Japanese aggressors also came in and out for nearly 70 years.

It is also in Inchon that the U.S. troops, occupiers, landed on 8 September 1945--the year in which the Japanese imperialists were driven out. It is not too much to say that national division, from which we are suffering, began in Inchon.

The end of September 1950 was a period in which Inchon was most seriously damaged. Inchon, over which tens of millions of shells fired from U.S. warships and hundreds of thousands of bombs dropped by U.S. warplanes were poured and, thus, which was completely ruined, has been subjected to the humiliation of seeing the ugly statue of MacArthur, a destroyer, erected in Manguk Park.

The sea in front of Inchon, which has been harshly trampled underfoot by foreign forces and has been markedly hit by their invasion, is surging with deep emotions under the clear skies of fall at the end of September. Inchon citizens will greet the most welcome guests for the first time in their lives in this port. Our kin, who are visiting us with relief goods embodying the sincerity of the compatriots in the North, are coming nearer to us from the

sea over there. Today, 29 September 1984, is a most felicitous day since the birth of Inchon and a day when a path for national reunification is opening.

MacArthur, the destroyer of Inchon port, died. Relief gifts sent by General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, will fill Inchon port. On this exciting day, all the Inchon citizens feel like running to the wharf.

Hwang Chun-kyo, a worker in Imun-dong, Seoul, said: We have been deprived of our possessions and belongings. However, we are being wrapped in pleasure with receiving something for the first time in our lives. Over tens of years, we have been deprived of our possessions through taxes, overdue wages, bribery, and fraud. At first, when we, having been accustomed to deprival, thought that we would receive relief goods sent from the compatriots in the North, we could hardly believe this. Upon hearing of the stark fact that ships of the North were sailing down here and hundreds of vehicles were coming to Panmunjom with the sincerity of the compatriots in the North onboard, I came to know that there is the politics of giving something and there are persons who give something. I came to be aware that the capitalist world is a society filled with deprival; the socialist world is a system in which those such as our workers are treasured and fed well and only great men like General Kim Il-song or the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il distribute precious things to the masses.

Hong Yong-pyo, a fisherman in Sokcho, said: Fearful because of the rumor that the U.S. wretches would drop an atomic bomb during the 25 June war, I came to the South, wandered from place to place, and settled in Sokcho, near my hometown. I have lived here because I missed my hometown in the North.

While in despair after severe flood damage, I heard that we would receive relief goods from the North. This hope makes me feel like running to General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, right now, prostrating myself before him, begging his pardon, and giving greetings of thanks to him.

It is obvious that the loss of my property as a result of heavy flood damage is, from the start, attributable to the ruling person in authorith [wuijong tanggukcha] who has squandered blood taxes in defense expenditures for the United States.

The more angry I get at being deceived by the U.S. wretches, the more my sentiments of admiration for the general increase.

Cho Mal-suk, a worker of Samhwa Co, Ltd in Pusan, said: However hard the government may try to slander the North's relief goods, engage in deception regarding their volume, and devalue them, I will never be cheated. I expect that, because my family suffered from heavier damage than others, it will receive the North's relief goods earlier. When I receive the North's relief goods, I will surely prepare two pairs of clothing with the fabric. I will send one pair to my sister in Taegu and cherish and keep the other pair. Because, unlike other ordinary clothes, the pairs of clothing will be made with fabric sent from General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation which loves the women workers in the South. I will not wear it even after getting married, but will keep it well.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MASSES CONDEMN CHON'S ANTI-NORTH ATTITUDE

SK270104 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
23 Sep 84

[Text] The masses from all walks of life are strongly denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring for distorting and slanderously propagating about the North's offer of relief goods.

A Kim, a democratic personage residing in Seoul, denounced Chon Tu-hwan for first accepting the North's offer of relief goods for the flood victims and then slandering the North by mobilizing news organizations, terming it an act that can be committed only by hooligans with no sense of obligation and morality.

He continued: Never before in history has a recipient denounced a donor. The recipient's denunciation of the donor is an act that contradicts even basic common sense. Even thoughtless children are happy and smile when they are given something. However, the Chon Tu-hwan is now slandering the North's offer of relief goods as political propaganda or something. What is more, the gang started slandering the North after it had announced that it would accept the relief goods. What name do we have to call such a gang? It is indeed a gang with no sense of obligation and morality.

A Yi, a dismissed journalist in Seoul, lamenting the press' reduction to a maid serving Chon Tu-hwan, said: The press' essential mission is to inform the people of the truth. This being the case, the press should be sincere and truthful in reporting the North's warm compatriotic measure of offering relief goods to our flood victims.

However, the press is babbling slanderously about this grateful measure, saying that the North has been forced to change its attitude by public opinion at home and abroad or that it is offering it for political propaganda. How can it be credited as a press reporting the truth? The press has lost its true nature and has been reduced to an instrument assisting Chon Tu-hwan's one-man dictatorship.

He stressed that the public should not let itself be deceived by the press' slanderous propaganda.

CSO: 4100/157

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TAEGU SPY INFILTRATION SEEN AS COUNTERFEIT

SK260657 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
25 Sep 84

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring on 24 September announced the so-called infiltration of an armed spy in Taegu. This is an intrigue similar to the death rattle of those in crisis. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has concocted the so-called Taegu infiltration of an armed spy in order to thwart people's longing for the North, which is growing with each passing day in connection with the North's offer of relief goods, and the antigovernment struggles of the workers, youths, and students.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring issued on 20 September an order for a special alert which will continue till 17 October, saying that armed spies may infiltrate while talks on the offer of relief goods are going on. After this, it started to stage commotions of check and search, and anticomunist and anti-North communications.

This treacherous act by the Chon Tu-hwan ring has aroused strong protest and denunciation of the people at home and abroad, and has further intensified the antigovernment struggles of the workers, youths, and students. Dismayed at this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has concocted the false incident of the infiltration of the armed spy to extricate itself from the predicament.

No matter what kind of intrigues it may concoct, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never be able to quell the people's admiration of the North, and the struggle of the workers, youths, and students.

CSO: 4100/157

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ON CHON'S WIFE 'ILLEGAL' LAND SPECULATION

SK280303 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
27 Sep 84

[Text] Yi Sun-cha, wife of Chon Tu-hwan and the caudillo of corruption and irregularities, was exposed as the mastermind of the Sogwipo property speculation incident which gave rise to hot public criticism last July.

Yi Chong-sik, president of the Taeji Engineering Consultants Co who caused trouble with his manipulation of property in Sogwipo, is a cousin of Chon Tu-hwan's wife, Yi Sun-cha, and grew up in Songju, North Kyongsang Province, the same village where Yi Sun-cha's uncle, Yi Kyu-kwang, spent his boyhood.

Yi Chong-sik has illegally amassed a huge amount of wealth through land speculation by monopolizing contracts for government construction projects.

The number of favorable contracts he had obtained through collaboration with Yi Sun-cha total 79 in 3 years--13 in 1981, 30 in 1982, and 36 in 1983.

In addition to the last property acreage he acquired through land speculation in Sogwipo, Yi Chong-sik reportedly owns properties in Seoul--land and buildings worth 7.9 billion won.

After Chon Tu-hwan vaulted to power, Yi Chong-sik became the vice chairman of the Advisory Council on Unification Policy with the assistance of the so-called Yi Kyu-kwang Division, led by Yi Sun-cha and Yi Kyu-kwang. Since then, Yi Chong-sik has been amassing an illegal fortune in conspiracy with Chon Tu-hwan, Yi Sun-cha, and Yi Kyu-kwang through land speculation.

CSO: 4100/157

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PRC SUPPORTS TRIPARTITE TALKS--United Nation (YONHAP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said Wednesday that China supports an independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and the tripartite talks proposed by North Korea. We said in a major address before the 39th UN General Assembly that China endorses the tripartite talks proposal to help ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and called again for withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from the peninsula. The remarks were seen here as a significant retreat from China's previous position during the 38th General Assembly in which China had strongly called for U.S. withdrawal and other demands on an item-by-item basis. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2030 GMT 28 Sep 84 SK]

SOUTH'S 1985 MILITARY BUDGET--Pyongyang, 23 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on September 20 faked up next year's "draft budget" designed for criminal war preparations, fascist repression and intensified plunder, according to a report of "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" from Seoul. They increased the "defense appropriations", the direct military spendings, by 374,200 million won above those in this year's budget to account for 33.6 percent of the total "budgetary expenditures". In the "budgetary revenue" for covering military spendings and expenses for fascist repression, they plan to impose an average of 326,000 won, or 33,000 won more than this year, upon each head of the population in taxes. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 23 Sep 84 SK]

SOUTH'S NARCOTICS SALES FLAYED--Pyongyang, 27 Sep (KCNA)--A case of 5,000 million won scale narcotic manufacture was brought to light in South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul. Pae Yong-san, honorary chairman of the South Korean Pro-Golf Association, built a narcotic manufacturing factory in Pusan and manufactured a narcotic called Philopon, making a big fortune, the radio reported. Travelling freely between South Korea and Japan with the connivance of the puppet authorities, he sold narcotics and fled to Japan recently when public censure arose. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique leave the spread of narcotics in order to benumb the people's resistance spirit. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 27 Sep 84 SK]

'ELECTION CANVASSER' OFFER TO REAGAN--Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique offered a former official of the "Central Intelligence Agency" of South Korea in the United States as an election canvasser for Reagan to help him be reelected in the presidential elections slated for November this year, according to the September issue of TOITSU HYODRON, a

monthly magazine published in Japan. Pyon Chang-hwan, who had won ill fame as an official of the "Central Intelligence Agency" of South Korea in the United States in the days of the traitor Pak Chong-hui and is now a "businessman", is recently working as a member of the election committee for Reagan. This rascal, hand in glove with Pak Tong-son, the prime mover of the "bribing operation" called the "Korea gate incident," worked to bribe the mayor, governor and right-wing organizations in Los Angeles. He was once expelled from the United States. This fact shows once again that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is a most despicable stooge serving its U.S. imperialist master. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 28 Sep 84 SK]

NORTH, SOUTH IPU REUNION--A reunion is expected between Rep Kim Hyun-ja, a woman member of the Korean delegation to the 72d Inter-Parliamentary Conference, and Mrs Yo Yon-ku, chief of the North Korean delegation, who were classmates in the English Department at Ewha Women's University. The general assembly of the IPU is being held in Geneva, Switzerland. Mrs Kim and Mrs Yo had attended the classes for three years in the university before Mrs Yo defected to North Korea shortly after her father, Yo Un-hyong, was assassinated in 1946. Yo Un-hyong was an independence fighter and founded the National Foundation Preparation Committee. Mrs Kim, expecting to encounter her old friend for the first time in 38 years, said, "a thousand emotions are crowding in my mind in thinking of meeting my old friend in a strange land far apart." Prior to her departure for Geneva on September 21, she prepared pictures of her alumnae and other presents for Mrs Yo. Mrs Kim is to deliver a speech to the general assembly as a representative of the ROK delegation. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Sep 84 p 4 SK]

NORTH TRANSPORT SYSTEMS COMPARED--The NAEWOE PRESS specializing in North Korean affairs reported yesterday that paved roads account for only 5 percent of all roads in North Korea while the rate is 34 percent in the Republic of Korea. NAEWOE said that the public road network in the North covered 21,240 km including 240 km of expressways, compared with 54,000 km including 1,245 km of expressways in the South. When it comes to automobiles, the North has 180,000 against the South's 650,000. North Korea records a combined tonnage of 620,000 tons of ocean-going ships against the South's 6,810,000 tons, NAEWOE reported. As for commercial airplanes, the South has 101 aircraft, but the North has only 17. In the South, 2,835,000 telephones are in operation for subscribers, but in the North only 100,000 lines are installed. NAEWOE reported that North Korea transported 90 percent of its cargo and 60 percent of its passengers via railways. Expressways between Pyongyang and Wonsan, Pyongyang and Nampo and Pyongyang and Sunan are solely for military purposes. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Sep 84 p 8 SK]

ISHIBASHI TO INVITE HO TAM--Masahi Ishibashi, chairman of Japan's opposition Socialist Party, plans to invite a member of the North Korean Worker's Party Politburo in a bid to improve the relations between North Korea and Japan, YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Thursday. (27 Sep) Quoting the Japanese Socialist Party sources, the Japanese paper said, Ishibashi will ask Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to give Ho Tam, former North Korean foreign

minister, permission for entry into Japan during his meeting with Nakasone Friday. The Japanese opposition party leader was quoted as saying, such a visit by the North Korean Communist Party member will take the form of an "exchange of visits between the two parties." During the scheduled meeting with Nakasone, Ishibashi said, he would brief the premier on the results of his recent visit to Pyongyang, and ask the Japanese premier to lift sanctions taken by the Japanese Government against North Korea following the North Korean bombing attack in Rangoon, Burma, last October, according to the paper. Considering such a visit by a North Korean party leader, if realized, could become a breakthrough to lifting the Japanese sanctions step by step, if not altogether, Ishibashi will strongly urge the Japanese premier to allow the North Korean official to visit Japan, the Japanese paper said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Sep 84 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/319

POLITICAL BAN REMOVAL EXPECTED AROUND YEAR'S END

Politicians Said Ready

SK270107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Poun, Chungchong-Pukto--Rep Kwon Il-hyun, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, indicated yesterday that the third-phase removal of political ban on oldtime politicians would be made toward the end of this year.

"These people (banned politicians) should be given objectively the necessary time for their political activities after their release from the restriction, if such a release is going to happen," Kwon said.

This remark was interpreted as hinting that the next general elections would be held some time between next February and March, and that reinstated politicians should have enough time to prepare for the next poll.

At present, 99 people who had led politics until the upheaval in May 1980, are still under the grip of the political ostracism that is to expire legally on June 30, 1988.

The time and scope of the lifting of the ban will have significant impact on the upcoming general elections as many of the banned politicians are ready to return to politics in the opposition camp.

Asked about the criteria for the additional lifting of the ban, the DJP leader said, "I am not the right person to comment on the question, but I believe that the behavior they have shown since the imposition of the ban will be the core criteria."

He met the press prior to attending a convention of the party's Yongdong-Poun-Okchon chapter in Chungchong-Pukto.

As to the timing of the next general elections over which the party and the administration have locked horns, he strongly hinted of polls next year.

He said, "The operation of the National Assembly should never be marred by the elections, whose fundamental purpose is to form the Assembly."

If the election is to take place within this year, the ongoing regular Assembly session should be curtailed.

However, he asserted that a "complete agreement had not been reached on the election schedule between the party and the administration.

He was the first high-ranking official of the DJP to comment on the controversial election date after the DJP and the government discussed it in a joint meeting at Chongwadae Monday evening.

He said, "A choice between this year and next year will be made early next month after the party and the administration have made further consultations on the basis of opinions of political parties and the public."

But, he said, it would take more time for the party and the government to choose a specific election date.

Meanwhile, the DJP chapter's convention elected Pak Jun-byong, a retired four-star army general and former commander of the Defense Security Command, chairman of the chapter in succession to Rep Pak Yu-chae, who voluntarily resigned as its chairman.

Political Ban Lift Demanded

SK250055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The 81 lawmakers of the largest opposition Democratic Korea Party called upon the government to remove the political ban on 99 old-time politicians immediately, "if it has a firm determination to carry out the next election in a fair and just manner."

Adopting a five-point resolution after a lengthy caucus at the Assembly building, the opposition lawmakers claimed that the former politicians still under the political ostracism should be assured of free political activities.

They also urged the government to bare the schedule of the next general elections at the earliest possible date.

In the resolution, they demanded that three cabinet members and Seoul mayor be dismissed for their maladministration.

Home Minister Chu Yong-pok, Construction Minister Kim Song-pae and Seoul Mayor Yom Po-hyon were blamed for the flood damages in the metropolitan area early this month.

Trade-Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho was censured for his failure to cope with the U.S. anti-dumping measures against the Korean color TV sets.

CSO: 4100/320

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY PANELS FAIL TO MEET DUE TO POLITICAL DISPUTE

SK250049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Parliamentary business was partially paralyzed yesterday due to an inter-party dispute over the handling of the "political bills."

On the first day of committee meetings, three panels--home affairs, agriculture and health-social affairs--failed to meet.

The main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) demanded that several "political bills" be debated at relevant committees ahead of other issues. The demand was turned down by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, resulting in the deadlock.

Floor leaders of both the ruling and opposition parties met in the afternoon to narrow their differences, but they failed in the attempt. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the government party, is expected to meet again today with his opposition counterparts, Im Chong-ki of the DKP, and Kim Chong-ha of the opposition Korea National Party.

The DKP, aligned with the KNP, is urging that the Home Affairs Committee hold a debate on the long-standing amendments to the Local Autonomy Law which call for instituting local autonomy in big cities. The DJP has a majority in all of the 13 committees.

Furthermore, the largest opposition party is calling for improvements in the Basic Press Law and labor-related laws in order to secure more press freedom and bolster the rights of workers.

The political bills triggered a week-long opposition boycott of panel meetings during the July special parliamentary session.

The parliamentary deadlock may go on for days as opposition camps are poised to step up their offensive against the government in preparation for the forthcoming assembly elections.

Meanwhile, three committees, those of foreign affairs, construction and economy-science, opened as scheduled.

The construction and economy science committees discussed briefly questions related to the recent torrential rains which caused heavy losses in lives and property in Seoul and other areas.

Today, the Agriculture-Fisheries Committee and other panels are to open their sessions. The Agriculture-Fisheries Committee, however, may fail to open due to the partisan wrangling over the political bills.

Pending before the panel is a bill requiring the administration to set, with house approval, the prices for purchase of rice and barley from farmers and the amounts to be purchased.

CSO: 4100/320

SNU FACULTY ISSUES RESOLUTION ON CAMPUS DISTURBANCES

Stern Measures Urged

SK230201 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] Faculty members of Seoul National University (SNU) resolved yesterday that students committing acts to undermine the authority of professors should be sternly dealt with.

Resolute actions should be taken against "some students who create campus disorder," they also said in a fivepoint resolution.

The strongly-worded resolution was adopted by 1,200 faculty members of the state-run university following meetings at their respective colleges. It was in response to a campus disturbance Friday afternoon,

"We make it clear that the essence of a university is its professors and educational authority belongs to them," the statement said.

It added that:

--Professors, confirming that campuses should be violent-free, will regard pressure from "irrational" groups as an act designed to infringe on educational authority, and they will not yield to such pressure.

--Professors will not remain indifferent, if the academic environment is damaged by students involved in off-campus issues and other nonacademic activities.

--Professors will counsel students based on the disciplinary rules in the academic world.

--Professors will actively take part in the academic operation of all campus affairs, including taking disciplinary measures.

Friday's disturbance at the university began when the school authorities cut off the power to loudspeakers at an outdoor student meeting. The meeting was attended by some 2,000 students who came to hear speeches by candidates for president of the outlawed student body.

Some 200 angry students swarmed into the office of the university president, Yi Hyon-chae, to protest the power cut.

The university president later showed up before a group of students gathered at a campus plaza to express regret over the incident. He also told the students that it is illegal to organize a student council.

It was learned that some students made catcalls while their president spoke.

In the statement, the professors said it is lamentable that there were some students who spoke harsh words to professors recently. This is an act denying the educational authority and harmful to the establishment of a sound campus order, they said.

The university is expected to take disciplinary actions this week against the students who led Friday's disturbance.

Meanwhile, Minister of Education Kwon I-kyok had luncheon with presidents of five universities yesterday. The five are Seoul, Korea, Yonsei, Songgungwan and Ewha.

Kwon is believed to have exchanged views on the creation of academic milieu and other campus issues with the university presidents.

Thirty To Be Punished

SK250042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] The Seoul National University [SNU] is expected to take disciplinary measures this week against those students who played the leading roles in the disturbance created at the university president's office Friday.

A university official said yesterday that the could number at least 30. The disciplinary actions may include admonitions and suspension from school.

Saying that those students damaged the campus order by swarming into the office of the university president, the official said, disciplining the students is inevitable.

The penal actions will be taken by respective colleges based on decisions to be made by faculty members.

The official warned that the university will no longer tolerate students who distribute printed materials with "impure" contents, organize unauthorized meetings and create noise that will disturb the academic atmosphere on the campus.

Friday's campus disturbance was triggered by a student meeting designed to hear speeches by those running for president of the student council.

When the school authorities cut off the power for loudspeakers, some angry students swarmed to the office of the university president to protest the power cut.

Sit-in Demonstration

SK290011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] About 350 university students staged a six-hour sit-in at the headquarters of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party yesterday, demanding that the party work for promotion of campus autonomy and "democratization."

The students, all from Seoul National University [SNU], broke into the third floor of the building housing the DKP head office around 4 pm. They ended the sit-in demonstration at 10:10 pm. They agreed to disperse on condition that the DKP issue a statement detailing their demand.

The SNU students returned to their campus aboard five school buses. Also on board the vehicles were a score of DKP lawmakers.

DKP President Yu Chi-song was reportedly not in his office on the fourth floor of the 10-story building on Yoido.

The students demanded that a parliamentary panel be set up to investigate a case in which they claimed an 19-year-old youth was used as a "government informant for campus surveillance." They demanded that the largest opposition party invoke a right of the National Assembly to form the suggested panel.

They also demanded that the DKP propose abolition of the students defense corps and revision of laws concerning labor and demonstrations and assemblies. The DKP was also asked to pledge to take part in the "democratization movement."

Mok Yo-sang, chief party spokesman, said his party promised to try to carry out most of the demands through legislative activities. He said that his party had already presented to the National Assembly amendments to laws related to the press, labor and assemblies.

The party, however, refused to accept the demand that Yu Chi-song make promises in the presence of the students or do so in a news conference.

The students then asked DKP lawmakers to board school buses to return to their campus. The lawmakers accepted the demand, ending the six-hour sit-in.

Rep Mok issued a statement "deeply regretting" the incident which he claimed resulted from insufficient legislative activities. He pointed out that the sit-in was unprecedented in annals of Korea's parliamentary history.

Protest Power Cutoff

SK220400 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] About 200 Seoul National University students demonstrated in front of the university president's office yesterday afternoon to protest the school's interruption of electricity during a meeting they had held earlier.

The students gathered before the president's office on the fourth floor of the school's main hall around 4 pm. They demanded that President Yi Hyun-chae apologize for cutting off the power.

The incident took place after an electioneering rally for selecting a president of the students self-ruling body. After 3,000 students attended the gathering to hear views from presidential candidates.

The students said they could not use loudspeakers during the meeting because the school cut off the electricity.

President Yi came out of his office and met with students in front of the main hall at around 4:15 pm. He admitted that the school had interrupted electricity but said that students are not allowed to use loudspeakers on campus.

Three Hanyang Students Expelled

SK220408 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] Suwon (YONHAP)--Hanyang University expelled three students attending its Panwol campus yesterday for leading a demonstration Thursday.

The three are Kim Pyong-ho, 22, a junior majoring in Japanese language and literature, Kim Ki-ho, 23, a freshman majoring in biochemistry and Cho Chang-ho, 20, another freshman majoring in metallurgical engineering.

University officials said the disciplinary action was taken in accordance with the school regulation banning students from joining in unauthorized rallies.

The three were taken into custody by police Thursday afternoon on suspicion of organizing the rally in front of the university's Panwol campus.

More than 1,300 students, demanding greater campus freedom, confronted riot police at an intersection in Panwol for several hours. They charged out of the school around 4:40 pm.

New Council Rejected

SK250046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] Yonsei University made it clear yesterday that it cannot authorize a student attempt to restore the student council.

In a statement, the university said, "Any acts attempting to form a new student council by negating the existing student defense corps will not be recognized because such activities will only lead to confusion and disorder."

It pointed out that the existing student body is organized by those elected by students "at their free will" and that the student body is guaranteed freedom in its activities.

Students plan to elect a president for a new council in voting today.

Students have been demanding that they be allowed to form a council through direct voting.

CSO: 4100/320

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON STRONGLY WARNS AGAINST CAMPUS VIOLENCE

SK270103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Taejon--President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday served strong warnings on two current social problems--premature and unfair election campaigns and acts of violence by students--assuring the government steps against them.

"The general elections for the 12th National Assembly should be free of popularity peddling, political instigation and slandering," the president said after hearing a briefing on Chungchong-namdo Province administration.

He said all factors causing social instability during election period would be "severely dealt with."

Chon expressed his belief that elections should be held "in the atmosphere of a national festival because they are an occasion exercising citizens' rights to choose the people they support."

The people, Chon observed, have mature political opinions and they desire an absolute social stability. "Hence they will not tolerate social confusion stemming from election campaigns," he said.

Chon promised that the government would not offer administrative "gifts" to the people or pursue any policy designed to increase popularity prior to elections.

"Everything will be handled in a normal way in accordance with laws and regulations," Chon assured, recalling that there were instances of loose application of law during election time.

The president also spoke harshly about acts of violence frequently taking place on and off university campuses these days.

"It is deeply regrettable that some students attack their professors verbally and even physically, while the government was promoting autonomy of universities," Chon said.

"Students don't have extraterritorial rights. Their acts of violence against professors are condemned by moral codes even before the application of any statutes," he added.

The government will severely deal with such behaviors as part of its efforts to realize a society of justice, the president warned.

He advised students to be engrossed in "increasing their capabilities" so that they could win in ever-intensifying international competitions.

CSO: 4100/320

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

MINISTER QUERIED ON RALLY--The main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) yesterday asked Minister of Labor Affairs Chung Han-ju for the government view on Wednesday's demonstration by garmentworkers in Seoul. Party floor leader Im Chong-ki telephoned Minister Chung to make the request. Im said his party will consider a motion for Chung's dismissal, if the minister fails to provide an appropriate explanation. About 2,000 people demonstrated, shouting for more labor union freedom. They clashed with riot police during the demonstration. Some of the protesters were students. Rep Chung Jung-hun, a DKP member of the National Assembly Health and Social Affairs Committee, called upon the government not to regard the Chonggye Garment Workers' Union as illegal and to settle the labor issue through dialogue with union members.

[Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Sep 84 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/320

BRIEFS

ENERGY CONSERVATION RALLY--Seoul, 28 Sep (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday that the government plans to implement diversified energy saving measures, calling for an energy conserving structural transformation in fields ranging from buildings and transportation systems to industrial structures. In a speech at a rally on energy conservation, Chon said the government will make every possible effort to save one trillion won (1.2 billion U.S. dollars) worth of energy by 1986. "The government will spur development of domestic energy resources and alternative energy resources in an effort to meet the demand expected to rise in the future due to expansion of the nation's economy as well as improvement of income level," Chon said. Pointing out that the unstable situation in the Middle East has cloaked the uncertainty over the energy supply of the world, Chon called on the nation to be prepared for a [word indistinct] energy crisis. He emphasized that energy saving is the only way to cope with energy crises and the shortcut to improving the nation's international balance of payments. Noting that the nation spends 7 billion dollars a year to import energy, Chon said that energy saving will conserve the nation's foreign currency, which in turn will cut the production cost of industries and shore up their international competitive power. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0717 GMT 28 Sep 84 BK]

CSO: 4100/320

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

HIGH-TECH MANPOWER REQUIRES MORE SCIENTISTS

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 30 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by reporter Kwon Sun-yong]

[Text] The government policy to adjust the ratio between natural science majors and humanities majors in the universities and colleges to six to four is viewed as a major reform of the educational policy in response to the demand of the high-tech industrial society, whose need for high-tech manpower is ever growing.

As the technology-intensive high-tech industrial society has been rapidly developing since the early 1980's, our country, which is poorly endowed with resources, is compelled to strengthen its international competitiveness with high value-added industries on the basis of high technology. To this end, the country has no other alternative but to count on the training of scientific and technological personnel above the college level and the expansion of their functions. But the Ministry of Education's policy of fixing the size of the student population of colleges and universities for the training of highly trained personnel had favored the humanities field all along.

The phenomenon of the dominance of the humanities has persisted throughout our 40-year college history. In the case of the number of newly admitted students in the 1984 academic year alone, the ratio between the natural science students and the humanities students is 43.3 percent to 56.7 percent. An easygoing policy to broaden the opportunity for college education by increasing the authorized size of enrollment in the humanities over the natural sciences, which require more educational expenses for such facilities as laboratories and experimental facilities, has persisted.

Such a policy has yielded a different sort of problem, after sending those students out into society. For these past few years the rate of employment of humanities graduates has fallen below 50 percent. Thus, the result is that these schools have produced high class jobless people in large numbers, and those students who are uncertain about their future have often become the sources of campus unrest.

It has created an imbalance between supply and demand. Natural science graduates are few, and those who are in the humanities are having difficulties finding employment.

This was a natural outcome of the policy of limiting the size of enrollment at colleges and universities. The policy failed to pay attention to the manpower demand in keeping up with the change of the industrial structure.

Although it has been known that this year alone, the industries need over 20,000 scientific brains of masters or PhD level, the presently available number of persons in this field falls more than 3,000 short. Especially, the demand for college graduates who majored in the electronics and semiconductor fields, which are rapidly developing into high-tech industries, is 8,000 persons immediately this year, but the reality is that only 4,000 can be supplied. Even with that, if such people as those studying abroad, those joining the military and those in teaching are excluded, the manpower shortage would bound to be critical.

The trend is likely to get worse until 1991, the end of sixth 5-year economic and social construction plan. According to the government's "long term prospect for the supply and demand of manpower and policy" until 1991, more than 77,900 "scientific brains" above the level of full-time college instructors alone, are needed. However, with the present 4 to 6 ratio of composition between the number of students in the natural sciences and those in the humanities, the supply capacity is below the halfway mark (about 47,000 people). Thus, the situation is serious.

It compared with the advanced nations, we can better understand the situation. Distribution of "scientific brains" per 10,000 people in the United States is 28, in Japan 26, and West Germany 16; however, in our case it is only about 6. The reason why Singapore and Taiwan, which are preparing to move into the ranks of advanced industrial nations, are striving to train scientific and technological manpower by setting the ratio between natural science and humanities majors in colleges at 6 to 4, is that they believe that the future success and failure in international competition will be decided by high technology.

In our case, the short supply of technical personnel has been at a serious level since the early 1980's. Speaking of the electronics field alone, Japan records a trade surplus of over \$30 billion annually on the foundation of 60,000 college graduates in the field per year, whereas in our case, we produce only around 4,000. Therefore, we are experiencing a serious manpower shortage in the field. A strange phenomenon is developing at the major industries in the electrical field, like the Samsung Co. They are selecting humanities graduates and retraining them, since they are unable to find electrical engineers.

It seems that the Ministry of Education's courageous decision to reflect the societal and national demand of such a nature in the college educational system has come somewhat late; nevertheless, the policy marks an important turning-point in preparing for the 21st century. But questions remain on how well policy efforts will follow to expedite the creation of an educational milieu, such as facilities and professors, to prevent the quality from lowering as a result of quantitative expansion and, rather, to bring the quality of education up.

In raising the ceiling on college enrollment, the Ministry of Education plans to put emphasis on the natural sciences, while restricting enrollment in the humanities, and guide the universities and colleges to voluntarily transform from the humanities to the natural sciences. The Ministry of Education also is drawing up a plan to achieve a 6 to 4 ratio between the natural science majors, which are to be 75 percent, and the humanities majors are to make up 25 percent, while raising the ceiling of the number of students to be admitted (the limit of the number of graduates) by between 8,000 and 13,000 next year.

It appears that such a plan by the Ministry of Education lags far behind its ambitious policy goals. It is because the effects may be expected 5 years later, in spite of the urgency of the need for trained manpower, especially in the high-tech area, which is developing daily, even if college enrollment is adjusted right away.

Table: The Ceiling of Number of Students to be Admitted by Colleges and Universities and the Ratio of Composition by Field

Key:

1. Year
2. Field
3. Humanities
4. Natural Science

Year 연도	(2) 비율 비율	
	인문계 (3)	자연계 (4)
54	68.2	31.8
55	67.4	32.6
56	65.5	34.5
60	59.8	40.2
68	50.2	49.8
69	42.7	57.3
72	44.5	55.5
74	44.7	55.3
76	41.7	58.3
78	40.9	59.1
79	40.5	59.5
80	50.4	49.6
81	55.2	44.8
82	56.6	43.4
83	55	45
84	56.3	43.3

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CSO: 4107/227

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DEVELOPMENT OF KOREAN WORK STATIONS DESCRIBED

Seoul CHONJA CHINHUNG in Korean No 8, 1984 pp 60-64

[Article by Killok O, PhD, chief of Computer Research Division, Korea Institute of Electronic Technology]

[Text] 1. Arrival of Workstations

In order to improve the productivity of office work or engineers, the demand for powerful personal computers has grown since the mid-seventies. These computers can effectively pass information between men and machine and easily assist men in processing work that is difficult to formulate by human thinking alone. Since then, many personal computers that can process various tasks requested by the user and easily exchange data with other computers have appeared. These computers are known as workstations.

Since the role of an engineer in his office is varied, the function and type of data handled by these workstations are also varied. These complex and varied tasks performed by workstations can be classified as follows.

(1) Word Processing: As our society becomes more complex and the amount of data increases, contents of documents are becoming more diverse and complex. To solve this problem, it is necessary to have editors that can compose, edit, append, correct, and store text data, formatters that provide document formatting function, and software that provides multi-purpose functions needed to compose tables.

(2) Graphics Systems: Men understand graphs or pictures better than characters or numbers. This fact makes graphics systems more important as a tool in using computers. A graphic system must be capable of processing and editing both graphic and alphanumeric data.

(3) Network Systems: Lately, more emphasis has been given to the exchange of data between computers or between computers and peripherals. In particular, since an individual is likely to exclusively use a workstation, it is more important to have network capability to exchange data between workstations and share expensive peripherals such as laser printers and large capacity disks.

(4) Man-Machine Interface Systems: In order to provide user-friendly and easy-to-use computers, software that allows nonexperts to quickly utilize computing capability is needed. Also, for easier input and output, data input using pointing devices, tablets and window systems, which allow display and control of many pictures using the same terminal, should be available.

(5) Voice Systems: A voice system equipped with a standard or intelligent telephone can answer and store telephone messages. It can also perform basic operations such as composition, storage, correction, edition and transmission of digital or analog audio data. Moreover, a voice system can change audio data into numerical data and vice versa.

(6) Personal Computers: Since many workstations are connected together by a network to form a large system, there are local files that each workstation must keep and global files to be shared by the workstations. This requires each workstation to act as a personal computer.

2. Workstations classified According to Applications

Workstations differ greatly in price and applications according to their components. Products already available in the market are classified below.

(1) Home Computers: These computers consist mostly of basic computer components only, and hence it is difficult to classify them as workstations. Home computers are included here, nevertheless, because they are personal computers. At present, there are Apple II's, TRS-80's (Tandy), Vic-20's (Commodore), Sharp MG-80's (Sharp), Sinclair ZX-81's, and MSX-PC's (Micro-Soft). In addition, there are various home computers developed and manufactured in Korea.

(2) Business Computers: These are personal computers gaining worldwide popularity. These computers are most suitable for office automation in view of prices and convenience, since they can use a variety of software. Those available now in the market include LISA which provides many programs for office automation, the IBM PC which is inexpensive and has many available programs, and Mackintosh which emphasizes low price and reliability resulting from simple design and maximum mutual enhancement between software and hardware.

(3) Engineering Computers: These computers are built for research and development tasks of engineers or for general purpose applications in science and engineering. They are too expensive to be used in individual offices. At present, there are Gateway (Forward Tech, Inc), which uses the MC68000 micro-processor, has high-resolution display, and is connected with Ethernet, SUN (SUN Micro, Inc), and NU machine.

(4) For CAD/CAM: These computers can be used in the design of physical integrated circuits that form VLSI's, as a tool to design logic circuits, or as a simulation device. These are the Lambda 750 (Metheus) system and the CDX (Cadnetix) system, which is used as a dedicated system for the PCB [printed circuit board] design.

(5) For AI [artificial intelligence] and Expert systems: These are the most advanced systems available now, and they are used in the research and development of AI, CAD, expert systems, signal processing, VLSI circuit design, pattern recognition, image understanding and natural language recognition. Systems now available include Symbolic 3600, which was developed to execute high-productivity software and large-scale symbolic programs. Processors for these systems have the capability of a superminicomputer which operates in a large-scale LISP programming environment.

The first question to be settled in realizing workstations in Korea is the type of workstation. At present, the market for personal computers is heavily dependent on home computers. However, the demand for office automation workstations is expected to grow rapidly in 1 or 2 years. As our society becomes more industrialized, social demand for engineering workstations will increase in 3 to 5 years. In view of this anticipated social demand, our project will study the following topics aimed at engineering workstations in order to accumulate necessary expertise.

3. System Architecture

(1) Buses: Buses have been individually developed by each manufacturer, and peripherals and processors were designed to match the buses. When microprocessors appeared in the market, many firms began to manufacture memories and interface boards. Buses provided broad, fast, and parallel communication for these components. Intel produced an excellent and popular Multibus, which has eventually been adopted as the IEEE-796 standard. The workstation developed by our project uses this standard bus. Thus, a variety of boards can be attached without difficulty to our workstation.

(2) Processor: Current processors can be classified into two broad categories. The first one includes custom processors that use bit slicing, and the other refers to 16/32-bit microprocessors. Systems that use the first category are Xerox-compatible machines such as Alto, PERQ, and Dorado. Systems that belong to the second category mostly use 68000 processors such as SUN, NU, and Domain. The 68000 processor is popular because its architecture is simple and it has a wide address gaps in the memory. In most commercial engineering workstations, a second type of the 68000 processor is used.

(3) Operating System: Operating systems have been developed in two directions. The first is CP/M, which is becoming the standard for small computers, and the other is the UNIX system. UNIX is designed to be independent of the type of computers. It can be used in many computers and also provides efficient and versatile facilities to the users. Since a user is likely to require several tasks simultaneously, a workstation must support multitasking and multiprocessing even though it may be equipped only with a personal computer.

(4) Display: A bit-map terminal, which allows manipulation of individual graphic element on the display, is required in order to have enough resolution to display mixed texts of Korean, English, and graphics and to easily place numbers, characters, and pictures at the locations a user wants. A

Korean character needs at least 16 x 16 [pixel] font, which in turn requires 800 x 1024 [pixel] resolution to display a Korean document.

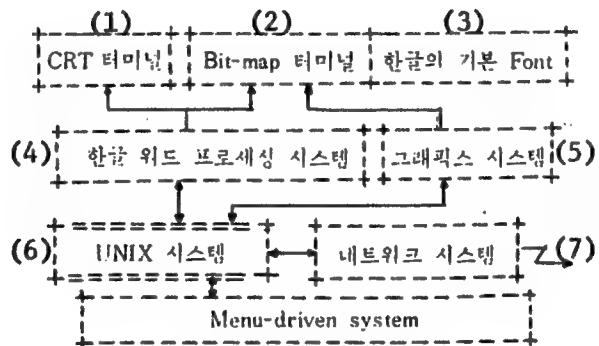
(5) Memory: More than one megabytes of main memory are required to process graphic image data as well as to store Korean character fonts, since graphic image data take up more memory than text data in general.

(6) Local Network: In order to exchange data with other workstations and share expensive peripherals, a fast Ethernet interface of about 1 Mbps [megabits per second] is required.

We have chosen the above features mostly because many workstations use MC68000, Ethernet, Multibus and UNIX, forming a trend to adopt these as industry standards.

4. Software Development.

One of the most important problems to be solved to bring about Korean workstations is the processing of Korean characters. This capability is necessary because Korean is used as data as well as the input-output medium for the workstations. The software structure developed by our project is shown in the block diagram below:



Key:

1. CRT terminal
2. Bit-map terminal
3. Basic font for Korean characters
4. Korean word processing system
5. Graphics system
6. UNIX system
7. Network system

(1) Korean Character Codes: Exchange of data with other workstations is mandatory for a workstation, and hence it is very important to standardize Korean character codes used by these workstations. Although plans for standardization of Korean characters and the Korean keyboard have been proposed, they are not widely accepted. This problem requires more policy considerations.

In our project, however, we have adopted the proposed standard for keyboard layout. For the Korean character codes, we use 2 bytes internally and 7-bit standard codes to interface peripherals.

(2) Korean Word Processor: A Korean word processor should be able to process basic data in Korean, i.e., Korean text data and graphics data. This requires the capability to compose, store, edit and transmit such data. Moreover, the word processor should be able to relate Korean and English as well as characters and graphic images. To solve these problems, our project developed a Korean [text] screen editor, format, and related software which can be used not only on conventional CRT terminals but also on graphics terminals.

(3) Multi-Font [Characters]: Korean character fonts are the most basic and necessary elements in forming a Korean text system. To provide such fonts, our project designed a font editor that enables us to select Korean fonts on a CRT terminal. We have designed a total of four fonts in Myongjo [Ming Dynasty calligraphy] style and gothic style, [each] in 16 x 16 and 24 x 24 [pixel] format. Special characters are stored in the display memory and the rest in the main memory so that many character fronts can be displayed.

(4) Menu-Driven [System]: We have developed a menu-driven system so that an average user without any prior knowledge of the UNIX system can easily and effectively use workstations.

(5) Graphics System: A graphics system which can simultaneously display Korean characters and pictures has been developed. We followed the worldwide trend in graphics standardization by modifying the Core system, which is supported by ACM [Association for Computing Machinery], to be able to process Korean characters as well.

(6) Network System: For the workstation network system, we have adopted Ethernet for hardware and UNET for software.

In addition, we have studied window systems for man-machine interface and mouse devices and tablets for input-output.

5. Future Development

The Korean workstation described above may be too expensive for Koreans at present. However, the results of this development are not aimed at the present market but at the needs of 3 to 5 years from now. For this purpose, technical problems must be solved now. Also, ways to lower workstation prices through domestic production of hardware should be studied. It is important not only to adopt domestic standards for boards but also to reduce the burden on software by developing standardized image and processing chips for Korean texts. Solutions to these problems must be preceded by standardization of Korean character codes and fonts, which will result in portable software for processing Korean texts.

To develop more ideal workstations, we must also be able to process audio data using voice recognition systems for the Korean language as well as to process

video data using Korean character and image recognition systems. Furthermore, systems that use artificial intelligence must be developed.

Through our research project, the Korea Institute of Electronic Technology developed an office automation workstation, S/W, in 1983. The project made the word "Office Automation" and the concept of a workstation popular throughout Korea. The development of an engineering workstation, H/W, which uses the features proposed in this article, began in 1984. This project will continue for 3 years.

The AI workstation, which the author enthusiastically advocates, will be developed for 2 years beginning in 1986.

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CSO: 4107/220

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

TRAINING OF HIGH-TECH PERSONNEL--President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the government will send able persons abroad to study high technology with state scholarships so they can later contribute to the development of the nation's technological field. In a country where natural resources are scant but manpower is available, "training and developing human resources is an important task facing the country," he said. The president made the statement when he met 164 prize winners of the 30th National Science Exhibition and 38 teachers at Chongwadae over a luncheon. First Lady Yi Sun-cha was also present. President Chon noted a yearly population increase of about 600,000 in the country and said, "Our survival and prosperity can be ensured through the development of science and technology. When our economic growth continues through the development, we can also solve our security and diplomatic problems," he said. Even in the countries with abundant natural resources, the president said, economic growth would be difficult without the development of science and technology. "We have human resources," he said. "Children need to be trained from their primary school days in such a way that they can develop their thinking and research ability." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Sep 84 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/320

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK TO DISCUSS KOREANS' STATUS IN HONG KONG WITH UK

SK270111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The government plans to discuss with Britain soon issues concerning the status of the Korean Consulate General in Hong Kong after the sovereignty of the British colony is recovered by China in 1997.

Korea and Britain are also expected to discuss the future of Korean residents in Hong Kong when British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Richard Luce visits Korea October 3-6.

Luce will meet with Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Sang-ok and other government officials while in Seoul.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said yesterday that the government is studying the future of the consultate general and 2,400 Korean residents, but that it is virtually impossible to discuss the problems with China which does not recognize the Republic of Korea.

The YONHAP NEWS AGENCY said in a dispatch from Hong Kong that the Korean residents are worried about their future status despite the assurance from China that the change of sovereignty in Hong Kong will not affect the daily lives of people in the British colony.

The South Koreans are particularly worried about the prospect of North Korea's advance into the colony, YONHAP said.

Britain, which does not have diplomatic ties with North Korea, has not allowed China's ally to open a consular or trade office in its colony.

South Korean Government officials, however, appear optimistic about South Korea's future of Hong Kong too much because it will not have a great impact on our economic relations with it."

Korea's exports to Hong Kong amounted to \$800 million last year. It imported \$200 million worth of goods from the British colony.

Seoul's optimism about Hong Kong seems to be based on improving relations between Korea and China in nonpolitical sectors.

China began to open its doors to South Koreans participating in international conferences held in its territory this year. Former Vice Minister of the National Unification Board Tong Hun became the first South Korean private citizen allowed to visit China in August.

CSO: 4100/320

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ASIAN OLYMPIC COUNCIL OPENS MEETING IN SEOUL

SK270319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Seou, 27 Sep (OANA-YONHAP)--The third general conference of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), the governing body of the Asian Games, opened here Thursday with 70 delegates from 28 OCA member countries attending.

The OCA conference, running until Sunday at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, will decide on the venue of the 1990 Asian Games and handle other key issues concerning the Asian Games.

Japan's Hiroshima and China's capital, Beijing, have been vying to host the 1990 games.

On Thursday morning, a bureau meeting of the OCA president and vice presidents was held, while other delegates met in their respective standing committees. OCA has five standing panels--finance, rules, sports development and improvement, information and statistics and sports medicine.

In the evening, OCA delegates will attend receptions to be given by Korean Olympic Committee President Chong Chu-yong and by the city of Beijing.

On Friday, Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho and Chong will deliver speeches at a plenary meeting whose agenda includes an amendment to the OCA charter making a country that hosts the Asian Games an automatic supplier of a vice president to the OCA.

If the charter is amended, Korea, the next host, will be an OCA vice presidential country.

Matters concerning the inclusion of Taekwondo, the Korean traditional martial art, baseball, the traditional Indian sport of kabadi and the Malaysian folk game of sepaktakraw as well as women's handball and rowing in the Asian Games will also be discussed.

Officials will adjourn the conference on Saturday. Instead, the OCA delegates will attend the opening ceremony of the Seoul Olympic main stadium and visit other Olympic facilities in Seoul.

The Asian sports leaders will continue their discussion Sunday morning and hold an Olympic solidarity meeting in the afternoon to discuss ways to promote underdeveloped sports in the Asian region.

Conference sources said the venue for the 1990 games will be decided on Friday or Sunday morning.

The 28 countries attending the OCA meeting include Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore.

CSO: 4100/320

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

IOC TO SUPPORT FORMING SINGLE KOREAN TEAM

SK281141 Seoul YONHAP in English 1133 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, 28 Sep (YONHAP)--President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Juan Antonio Samaranch said Friday that it would be premature at the moment to assert whether the Soviet Union will participate in the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics or not.

The IOC president, however, told reporters here that all IOC member countries would be present in the 1988 Seoul Olympiad as long as the current world political situation remains unchanged until 1988.

Accompanied by his wife and one IOC official, Samaranch arrived here Friday to attend the grand opening of the Seoul Olympic main stadium Saturday.

In a planeside press conference at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, he said that this Saturday will be of great significance for South Korea as well as for the Olympic movement.

Referring to South-North (Korea) sports talks over the formation of a single Korean team for international sports events, Samaranch said that his organization will give every possible support for such talks.

He went on to say that the IOC has an intention to arrange an inter-Korean sports meeting in IOC-based Lausanne, Switzerland.

The IOC president was greeted at the airport by South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho, chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOC), No Tae-u, IOC member Pak Chong-kyu and other Korean sports leaders.

While in Seoul until Sunday, he will meet with SLOC officials to discuss ongoing preparations for the Seoul Olympics.

CSO: 4100/320

BRIEFS

ROK-JAPAN SHIPBUILDING MEETING--Seoul, 28 Sep (YONHAP)--The fifth top-level meeting of the shipbuilding industries of Korea and Japan will be held October 17-19 in Seoul, with about 30 representatives from both sides attending, the Korea Shipbuilder's Association said Friday. The association said that the two sides will discuss pending issues, including the Japanese transfer of shipbuilding technique to Korea. In the fourth meeting in Japan last April, both sides dealt with circumstances surrounding the world shipbuilding industry, its prospects as well as other issues the two countries are facing, it said. But the conferences have failed to yield desired results since they began in November 1982. Accordingly, the association will make every effort to obtain substantial results in the meetings to come, he added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0520 GMT 28 Sep 84 SK]

KUWAITI COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER--Seoul, 21 Sep (YONHAP)--Korean President Chon Tu-hwan received Kuwait Minister of Communications 'Isa Muhammad Ibrahim Friday for a chat at the presidential mansion, a presidential spokesman said. Chon also received Missouri State Governor Christopher S. Bond of the United States, the spokesman said. Mazidi arrived in Seoul Wednesday for a six-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Kim Song-chin, to discuss telecommunications cooperation between the two. Meanwhile, Governor Bond arrived here Thursday for a four-day visit with a 26-member trade mission from Missouri at the invitation of the Korea-U.S. Economic Council. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 21 Sep 84 SK]

CANADA ENDS TALKS--Toronto, 22 Sep (YONHAP)--The Korea-Canada Policy Consultation Council ended its two-day meeting in Ottawa Friday, during which the two sides discussed a wide range of bilateral and international issues, a South Korean Embassy official said. A four-member Korean delegation was led by Han Wu-sok, assistant foreign minister, while a four-member Canadian mission was headed by R. A. Kilpatrick, assistant deputy minister for Asian and Pacific Affairs. At the annual meeting, officials exchanged views on the overall situation on the Korean peninsula, the fate of Hong Kong and other matters of mutual interest, the official said. On Thursday, the Korean delegation paid a call on M. Marchand, Canada's deputy secretary of external affairs. On hand at the courtesy call was Korean Ambassador to Canada No Chae-won, the official added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0621 GMT 22 Sep 84 SK]

IMPROVED TIES WITH AFRICA--The government plans to strengthen its relations with African countries because some of them lean towards North Korea. A government source said yesterday that some African countries, including Ethiopia, want to keep their distance from South Korea because of their relations with Pyongyang. North Korea has recently proposed a \$200 million joint venture with Ethiopia, the source said, adding that the African country has shown reluctance to accept the South Korea offer to send Taekwondo trainers. Noting that these problems are related with the African countries turning leftist, the source said the government will strengthen South-South cooperation to prevent further deterioration in relations with them. The government, he said, is also considering sending diplomatic delegations to these countries. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Sep 84 p 1 SK]

SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT--Seoul, 29 Sep (YONHAP)--'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, first vice president of Sudan, will make a six-day official visit to South Korea October 2-6 at the invitation of Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, it was learned here Saturday. The Sudanese official will be accompanied by a 12-member entourage, including Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, minister of finance and economic planning. While in Seoul, al-Tayyib, the first Sudanese vice president to visit South Korea, will pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan. He is also scheduled to have talks with Chin to discuss ways of improving friendly and cooperative relations between South Korea and Sudan. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0006 GMT 29 Sep 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/320

PARTIES CALL FOR COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST U.S. RULINGS

SK270122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Both ruling and opposition party legislators urged the government to take "strong countermeasures," including diversification of import sources, against the U.S. move to impose higher antidumping charges on Korean-made color TVs.

To cope with the mounting U.S. trade protectionism, the legislators demanded that domestic television makers lower home market prices of their products.

The request was made at a second day of hearings by the National Assembly Trade and Industry Committee during which the government's trade policy was debated.

Lawmakers of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, pointed out that Korea purchased \$6.2 billion worth of goods, including grains and military equipment from the United States last year.

Other large purchases included telephone equipment and nuclear plant facilities, they said.

Despite Korea's growing market liberalization, the DKP members said Korean products are being subjected to a growing list of U.S. import restrictions. They demanded that Seoul link its imports with exports and take "strong countermeasures" against American import barriers such as the latest move to levy higher antidumping charges on Korean-made color TV sets.

In reply, Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Jin-ho denied the allegations that Korean television manufacturers are dumping their products abroad.

"To my understanding," he said, "there are little dumping activities by Korean TV producers."

He said that he will do his level best to have the United States reduce the antidumping charges.

It is not desirable, he said, that Korea discuss any retaliatory measures against the United States at the moment. Kum indicated that such measures could be discussed only after the United States makes a final ruling. He reminded lawmakers that the United States remains Korea's close ally.

If the worst thing happened, he said the government would advise the TV companies to expand or set up assembling factories in the United States.

The electronics companies will also be urged to explore new TV markets. He did not elaborate, however.

Referring to the proposal for lowering domestic TV prices, Minister Kum stressed that major TV manufacturers have reduced TV prices 10 to 18 percent so far this year.

He expressed guarded optimism that Korea's steel exports to America would suffer no major setbacks this year, although the United States is expected to call for voluntary export restrictions.

Kum said that Korean-made pianos and photo albums might be subject to U.S. import restrictions.

Korea, he said, is considering a plan to enter an international antidumping convention of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. He said the prospect is that Korea can join the convention in 1985.

In response to repeated lawmakers' demand for reducing home market prices of color television sets, Kum promised to check whether TV makers could further reduce prices. He said that the government will take steps to ensure that electronics firms earn any excessive profits.

Pak Wan-kyu, also from the DKP, urged the government to come up with effective antiprotectionist measures.

He noted Korea has recently allowed in 31 kinds of American-made items in response to the U.S. demand for the liberalization of Korean markets. He added that Washington has been pressuring Seoul to import cigarettes, currently a monopolistic item in Korea.

It is difficult to understand, he argued, why the U.S. Administration is trying to levy higher taxes on Korean-made color TVs since a high-powered Korean buying mission purchased more than \$2 billion worth of U.S. goods this year. Korea still is subject to unfavorable terms for U.S. military sales credits, he noted.

An effective answer to the U.S. trade protectionism would be a set of strong countermeasures, according to Representative Pak.

Similar opinions were expressed by Reps Kim Yung-ku and Mun Yong-chu, both of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Kum said he is worried that Korean television parts manufacturers may go bankrupt should the United States push ahead with its plan to impose higher antidumping charges on Korean-made color TVs.

He argued that the nation's three major television manufacturers should slash the domestic prices of their products to effectively cope with the U.S. protectionist measures. Representative Mun also argued in favor of lowering TV prices.

Yi Kyu-chong of the Parliamentary Fraternity Club claimed that domestic TV makers' plans to expand their annual production capacity to six million sets by 1986 might have triggered the latest U.S. trade restriction. What is more, he said, the Hyundai Group has been given permission to branch out into the electronics industry, possibly causing further antagonism abroad.

The DKP's Yi Won-pom noted that the three major electronics companies, Samsung, Gold Star, and Daewoo, earned a combined total of 52 billion won in profits in 1983. He argued that those firms should be subject to intensive tax auditing.

Representatives of the three TV makers, meanwhile, testified about the pricing of their products and the latest American antidumping move in a closed-door meeting.

Ho Sin-ku, president of Gold Start Co, was said to have stressed that his firm is not dumping its products in the U.S. market. He reminded lawmakers that Gold Star has lowered domestic prices by 20 percent this year.

He reportedly said that much of his company's profits have been invested in high technologies.

Chong Chae-un, president of Samsung Electronics Co, gave a similar response to lawmakers' questions.

The U.S. Department of Commerce has tentatively decided that Korean color TV sets are being dumped on the American market at prices 32.54 percent below the fair market value on the average. The United States remains the largest export market for Korean television sets.

CSO: 4100/320

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

FKI, KEIDANREN TALKS--Seoul, 27 Sep (OANA-YONHAP)--A mission of the Federation of Japanese Economic Organizations will visit here next month at the invitation of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), FKI officials said Thursday. The 20-member mission led by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Japanese Federation, will stay here October 15-18 to discuss with its Korean counterparts pending issues between the two countries, such as trade imbalance and technical cooperation, the officials said. In particular, Inayama will lecture on international trade at the office of FKI, the officials said. Prior to the mission's visit, a Japanese import promotion group will visit here October 5-11 not only to survey the Korean markets, but also to visit the Seoul International Trade Fair (SITRA '84) being held in Seoul, the officials added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0127 GMT 27 Sep 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/320

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TAKING NATIONAL PRIDE IN KIM IL-SONG, PARTY, URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 23 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Yi P'yo-u, headquarters reporter: "Essay: Immeasurable National Pride"]

[Text] On the occasion of the respected and beloved leader's historic visit to a foreign country, which is a world historic event, our people feel deeper in their hearts than ever before their national pride and self-importance. This feeling is an experience everybody has had recently.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The respected and beloved comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader, the first our nation has had in its history of several thousand years. He is a teacher and father of our party and the people."

It was an event that took place a while ago. At that time, we were in the working-class of the Ch'ongjin Shipyard, at which Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, was conducting job-related guidance.

Workers, who were launching an intense labor struggle to make more brilliant the historical visit of comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, to the foreign country with a grand revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction, gathered in front of a television set, rushing to be the first to get there, as soon as they came off duty.

Vividly shown on the television screen were the scenes of the visit to Bulgaria of the respected and beloved leader, who was continuing on a friendship mission of tens of thousands of ri, covering a wide region from the east of Asia to the center of Europe.

With boundless respect and longing toward the great leader and with endless excitement, a sea of flowers of welcome rolled out along a 40-ri road, and shouts of hearty cheers of "hurrah" strongly resounded on the Balkan Peninsula like a storm!....

Soon there came on the screen scenes in which comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, was giving an interview to Georgi Anastaszov and his wife and Vasilka Nikiforov and his family, who were residents of Sofia.

Georgi Anastaszov, who, looking back with deep emotion upon his meeting with comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, at the time of his visit to Korea in 1959, 25 years ago, showed him a commemorative picture taken with the leader.

Vasilka Nikiforov, who was telling [the leader] with great joy that, as comrade Todor Zhivkov had said, that the presentation of a bouquet to comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, in June 1945 when he visited Bulgaria will be remembered through all ages, and that when comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, visits Bulgaria, even the mountains, rivers, trees, and grasses of Bulgaria welcome him with joy.

The truthful passion springing from the deepest heart, and the boundless excitement and respect and longing while meeting the great leader....

Whatever they saw, whatever they heard, while watching the scenes of excitement in which our great leader was passionately respected and longed for and highly praised, the workers felt waves of passion in their hearts.

"Really, how great a leader we have above us!"

"How high our national pride and self-importance are in that we live and work in the country where the sun and stars are shining!"

Their passionate stories continued. The whole country and the entire people, having such feelings, gave their hearts high boundless national pride and self-importance.

The greatness of a country and the greatness of a nation depend on the greatness of its leader. What a high place our fatherland and our people are commanding really in the world!

In the past, Korea failed to have its own position in the world.

When it fell low as a colony of Japanese imperialism, Korea lost even its color on the world map.

Korea, which had been in such a plight, came to have a great leader for the first time in its history of several thousand years. It came to find its position in the world and to display its dignified appearance before the whole world.

Korea, the country of chuche, which has made itself conspicuous, like a legend, in a section of the east! Our people who live in this land are displaying glory to the world with their boundless national pride and self-importance.

Indeed, it is the greatest honor and happiness of our fatherland and of our people to have the great leader above us.

A social activist of a foreign country said as follows:

"I say without any hesitation that comrade Kim Il-song is the greatest, the most precious, and the most beloved leader the world has ever had.

"We take lessons from the history of great philosophers. We learn about great generals, great writers, great social reformers, great thinkers, and great humanitarians.

"However, have we ever had above us any person like comrade Kim Il-song, who is equipped with all the good points of all these people cited above?"

That is right.

When we uphold the great leader and the guidance of the party, Korea shines and the dignity and mettle of our nation shine. Our people have become the most honorable and the most proud people in the world who have a great future open to them.

Our people will uphold comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, through all ages as long as the sun and the moon shine. They will consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche through to the end following the guidance of the glorious party.

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CSO: 4110/131

PYONGYANG CROWD SPLENDOR FOR KIM IL-SONG, KWP

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 17 Jul 84 pp 3-4

[Article from KCNA: "Let us Gather Stoutly Around the Party and the Leader and Fight Strongly for the Completion of the Chuche Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] A great meeting of the masses of Pyongyang City was held grandly on 15 July in Kim Il-song Square for thoroughly fulfilling, along with the decisions of the plenary session, the teachings set forth by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song at the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee.

Surrounded by thousands of red banners as though to demonstrate the revolutionary will of our people who are gathered like a steel cordon around the party and the leader, Kim Il-song Square was filled to overflowing with over 100,000 workers and young students from the city.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people, comrade Kim Il-song, was displayed at the meeting site.

Also, slogans saying "Long live the great leader comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious Korean Workers Party" were posted at the meeting site.

Billboards were raised at the meeting site saying such things as "Long live the solidarity of the whole party and the whole people based on the chuche ideology of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song." "Let us thoroughly fulfill the teachings given by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song at the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee." "Forward with the general march toward new victories following the party's leadership." "Let us become a personal guard and a do-or-die unit endlessly loyal to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party." "Ideology, technology and culture all according to the requirements of churche." "Production, study, and life all in the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit style." "Let us display more highly the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle." "All to the creation of the speed of the 80's," and "Let us strengthen solidarity with brotherly socialist countries."

There were also large graphic billboards set up in places around the meeting site which depicted the revolutionary spirit of our people striving to further

socialist construction, advance the reunification of the fatherland, and strengthen friendship and solidarity with the international revolutionary forces with the great pride and dignity of upholding the great leader and following the leadership of the glorious party.

Functionaries and labor innovators from the party, government organs, economic organs, social bodies, and the scientific, educational, cultural and artistic, health and publishing sectors occupied the guest seats at the sides of the main platform.

Appearing on the main platform were: Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and Pyongyang City party responsible secretary; Comrade An Sung-hak, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and Party Central Committee secretary; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Hong Song-yong, candidate members of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice-premiers of the State Administration Council; Hwang Chang-yop and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the KWP Central Committee; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; and, Pyon Ch'ang-pok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Union.

The mass meeting opened with a chorus of "The Song of General Kim Il-song."

Comrade So Yun-sok gave a report to the mass meeting.

The reporter noted that the recently held Ninth Plenary Session of the KWP Sixth Central Committee proudly summarized the results of the visit to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Europe by the DPRK party and state representative delegation led by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, fervently praised the great successes achieved during the visit, and set forth new tasks for solidifying those successes and bringing about a new transformation in diplomatic work and socialist construction.

He expressed burning admiration and endless respect for the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, who has brought about immortal achievements for the development of our revolution and the world revolution and displayed the lofty international prestige of our country on this trip, and he emphasized that this plenary session, held amid overflowing gratitude to our party which has wisely led the struggle for the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause, is an epochal event advancing our revolution and our cause of reunifying the fatherland and bringing a new transformation in fulfilling our party's diplomatic policy.

He said that all our party members and workers are wrapped in boundless emotion and joy upon hearing the news of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee and that they are overflowing with the burning resolve to achieve a new great leap in socialist construction by thoroughly fulfilling, along with the decisions of the plenary session, the programmatic instructions given by the great leader to the plenary session.

He continued as follows:

This visit to brotherly socialist countries made by the respected and beloved leader was an historic visit proving the superiority and vitality of socialism and demonstrating strongly the unity and solidarity of the socialist nations and the international communist movement.

In the process of this visit, the great leader comrade Kim Il-song confirmed the common ideal and will of strengthening the solidarity of the international communist movement and the overall socialist power in the meetings and discussions he held with party and government leaders, while enhancing the traditional Korean/Soviet Union relationship on a new, higher level and establishing new milestones in the friendship and solidarity of our country with such European socialist countries as Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Romania.

Taking this 60,000-li, 50-day trip abroad and carrying out vigorous diplomatic activities, the great leader comrade Kim Il-song has indeed further strengthened our bonds of socialist friendship across a broad area from eastern Asia to central Europe, once again displayed widely before the world the indomitable power of the solidarity of the brotherly socialist countries, and made a great contribution to the strengthening of the overall socialist power and the furthering of the victory of the socialist cause.

The reporter pointed out that this foreign visit by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song was also an historic visit that made great contributions to smashing the aggression and war policies of the imperialists and defending the peace and security of Asia, Europe, and the world.

At the same time, he said that during this visit the great leader comrade Kim Il-song again explained clearly our party's anti-imperialist joint strategy of firmly solidifying the socialist countries to face together the new war provocations of the imperialists and of struggling in firm solidarity with all the peace-loving forces in the world, actively supporting and strongly encouraging the correct measures and standpoint of the socialist countries for preventing a new world war--a nuclear war--and creating a solid peace.

While saying that the great leader comrade Kim Il-song also provided an epochal opportunity for strengthening international solidarity with our revolutionary cause through this visit, the reporter stated that the leaders and the peoples of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries actively support our party's original socialist construction line, rejoice at the successes of our people's struggle to build a new society as if they were their own, strongly denounce the maneuvering of the American imperialists and the South Korean puppet factions to create "two Koreas" and a tri-partite military alliance between American, Japan, and South Korea, and express absolute support for the fatherland reunification plan and the three-party talk proposal set forth by our party.

He noted that through this historic trip the great leader comrade Kim Il-song opened up broad prospects for further expanding our economic and scientific/technological exchange and cooperation with socialist countries, and he continued as follows.

Indeed this foreign visit by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song is a great event which has advanced our country's revolution and construction, and provided the opportunity for an epochal transformation in the struggle to strengthen the solidarity of the socialist nations and the international communist movement and to achieve the victory of the common cause of socialism and communism.

The great successes achieved on the foreign trip by our party and state representative delegation are the shining fruits of the lofty international prestige of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leadership of our Party Center.

The leaders and peoples of socialist countries have as one evaluated highly the great achievements amassed by the respected and beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song in the Korean revolution and the world revolution, admire the respected and beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song as an imminent activist of the international communist movement and labor movement--as a recognized leader of the world revolution in this era--and they fervently welcomed him in all sincerity.

The reporter said that the national dignity and revolutionary pride of our people, who are making revolution following the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, who is truly respected and admired by all the revolutionary peoples of the world as one, is endless, and he said that his dignity and pride is even greater for having the dear comrade Kim Chong-il at the head of our party and our revolution.

The reporter said that all the leaders of the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries could not hide their wonder at our country's shining resolution of the problem of the succession to the revolutionary cause and that they expressed their envy at how the future of our revolution is more solidly guaranteed with this great success, which is a valuable common asset.

He also said that all our party members and working people give the greatest glory and warmest thanks as one with hearts of loyalty to our Party Center and to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song who has carried out unceasing vigorous diplomatic activities to amass achievements immortal in the history of the international communist movement and who has once again displayed the diplomatic prestige of our party, fatherland, and people.

The reporter said that the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee called for the advancing of the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause by solidifying the successes achieved by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his historic visit to the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries and bringing about new great strides in revolution and construction.

He continued as follows.

We must bring about a great upsurge in all fronts of revolution and construction by thoroughly fulfilling the programmatic instructions given by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song to the plenary session along with the decisions of the plenary session.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"Today our party and our people are faced with the important task of strongly advancing revolutionary struggle and construction work to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology."

In order to achieve the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause we must strongly carry out the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture.

The reporter pointed out that we are to achieve a new transformation in the struggle for socialist/communist construction by pushing on strongly altogether with the technological and cultural revolutions while firmly putting the ideological revolution at the fore.

In order to do this, he said that we must arm ourselves stoutly with the revolutionary ideology, the chuche ideology of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, and fill the whole party and the whole society with the chuche ideological system.

The reporter said that one of the most important tasks now facing our party and our people is strongly pushing forth the construction of the socialist economy while emphasizing carrying out vigorously the struggle to create the "speed of the 80's" in all sectors of the people's economy, increasing production of coal, electric power, steel, machine products, and light industrial products, and smoothly resolving the residential conditions of capital workers as well as continuing to fulfill the chuche agricultural method thoroughly to bring about a new upsurge in agricultural production.

At the same time, he mentioned thoroughly embodying the party's guidelines for foreign economic activity to develop broadly our economic, scientific, and cultural exchange and cooperation with the brotherly socialist countries.

Finally, the reporter emphasized maintaining a tense and mobilized posture to fit the requirements of the situation that has been created and fight on more strongly for the independent reunification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the revolution as well as strengthening our solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries and struggling actively against imperialism for solid world peace and the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

Next, gallery chief Kang Tong-sok of the Huk-ryong coal mine spoke.

He said that our working class and the coal miners of the Huk-ryong coal mine were wrapped in boundless joy and emotion upon learning the instructions given by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song to the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee and the decisions of the plenary session.

He pointed out that the coal miners of the Huk-ryong coal mine have rushed forward as one, with the great pride of having had the glory of meeting the great leader right after liberation before the first democratic election, to the struggle to bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

He stated that the working class, which is endlessly faithful to the expectations of the respected and beloved leader and the call of the party, will contribute to occupying ahead of time the 10 great prospective goals of socialist construction by unstintingly displaying heroic spirit in the struggle for fulfilling the decisions of this plenary session.

He emphasized that they will concentrate on basic tunneling while displaying highly the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and actively seeking out and mobilizing internal reserves to regularize coal production on a high level.

Next Kim Myong-yon, management committee chairman of the Sadong District Changch'on Cooperative Farm, spoke.

He stated that agricultural laborers are deeply aware of their duties as masters of the country's rice bin, that they will stoutly defend the glorious revolutionary guardpost assigned to them by the party, and that they will thoroughly fulfill the requirements of the chuche agricultural method to bring about a new great ursurge in agricultural production.

He stated that they will make the good planting already done bear abundant fruit by taking flawless measures against damage from rain, wind, disease, and insects, weeding completely, keeping paddies and fields neatly, and strictly following the requirements of the scientific fertilizing methods to increase the effectiveness of fertilizer to the maximum.

He continued, saying that they will carry out the grass cutting battle strongly and will lay down more manure while spreading vegetable seeds at the proper time and raising them well to bring about innovations in the production of August and September vegetables and kimch'i season vegetables.

He emphasized that thus our agricultural laborers can lend even greater radiance to the success of the great leader's historic foreign visit and actively contribute to the occupation of the 10-million-ton food grain crops height by achieving a bumper harvest in this, the deeply meaningful year of the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great socialist rural thesis.

Next, Dean Pak Yong-ch'ol of the Kimch'aeik Industrial College spoke.

He said that the hearts of our persons of science and culture, on which are warmly engraved the immortal achievements brought about by the great leader through his visit to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Europe, are boiling over with the burning zeal to uphold the intent of the glorious Party Center and make chuche Korea shine even more throughout the world.

He stressed that by shiningly realizing the party's guidelines for thoroughly fulfilling the "Thesis on Socialist Education" and enhancing the quality of education, educators will even better foster the growing new generations as communist humans combining intelligence, virtue, and physique, as capable national cadre armed with modern science and technology.

He also stated that by continuing to fulfill thoroughly the party's guidelines for establishing chuche in scientific research work and the building of socialist culture, scientists and persons of culture will resolve timely the scientific and technological problems arising urgently in economic construction and will contribute positively to advancing the chuche conversion, modernization, and scientific conversion of the people's economy while creating more revolutionary works of literature and art to lend even greater radiance to the brilliantly developing golden age of chuche art.

Next Ch'oe Ch'ang-min, chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth's Pyongyang City committee, spoke.

He emphasized that it is solely because our people follow the respected and beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song and receive the wise leadership of the glorious Party Center that they have now become a dignified nation with great pride that extends its glory throughout the whole world.

He said that the young students of the capital will uphold the instructions given by the great leader at the plenary session as well as the decisions of the plenary session and will lend even greater radiance to the glory of our party's spearpoint unit and shock attack unit in the conduct of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture.

He said that all young students will stoutly arm themselves with the immortal chuche ideology, pioneer new fields of science and technology, and widely adopt the newest scientific and technological successes to contribute positively to bringing about new revolutionary upsurges in all sectors of the people's economy.

He also stressed that we must thoroughly fulfill the party's study first guideline to prepare all students and youth as capable communist revolutionary talents.

He stated that all youth will always take charge of an important share of socialist economic construction in the forefront of arduous and difficult work and will further strengthen their militant solidarity with the world's progressive youth.

Next, Yun Pyong-kwon, chief of the Pyongyang City General Construction Bureau, spoke.

He said that construction workers in the city, endlessly encouraged by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song's historic foreign visit, are filled with the burning resolve to fulfill shiningly the militant tasks set forth at the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee and the party's mammoth vision of the construction of the capital by bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge in the construction of the capital.

He stated that the tasks recently set forth by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his Pyongyang city construction work on-site practical guidance form a programmatic guideline which must be firmly adhered to by capital construction

workers, while saying that the workers will correctly distinguish priorities in construction, concentrate their capacities, and strongly carry out the speed battle to quickly complete the construction of residences and that they will make Pyongyang even more grand and beautiful to show the character of the era of the KWP.

He emphasized that all of the construction workers of the capital will once again strongly demonstrate the heroic spirit of our people gathered stoutly around the party and the leader and will actively contribute to advancing the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the fatherland by upholding the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious Party Center and continuing to advance strongly in the spirit of adding the "speed of the 80's" to the Ch'ollima.

The mass meeting adopted a resolution.

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ROLE OF SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Kim Hong-kun, headquarters reporter: "Let Us Enhance the Role of Scientists and Technicians in Socialist Construction!" "In Order To Implement Decisions of the Party Plenary Session" "A Giant Group of 1,200,000 Intellectuals: A Powerful Force of Socialist Construction"]

[Text] Today, all fields and all units throughout the country are launching struggle to effect a fresh upsurge in socialist construction, upholding decisions of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the party. In every outpost of this struggle, there are scientists and technicians who have been brought about by our party.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us as follows:

"Today in our country, there is a giant group of 1,200,000 intellectuals who have been brought about by our party."

The giant group of 1,200,000 intellectuals--this represents firm assets that enable us, under the leadership of the party, to push forcefully the intellectualization of the whole society and to develop onto a new higher stage the work of chuchyeizing, modernizing, and scientizing the national economy.

To look back upon [the past] right after the liberation in our country, there was a great shortage of national cadres. There were very few technicians and specialists who had received higher education. That was an inevitable aftermath of the colonial educational policy of Japanese imperialism.

Before the liberation in our country, there was not even one college. All we had were three special professional schools of a middle level technology, six special teachers schools, and some middle schools--only two to three of them in each province. Hardly any sons and daughters of workers peasants could go to these schools, which were in fact schools for landlords and capitalists. To cite an actual example, in 1942, among the total of 647 students of the Pyongyang Somun Higher Girls School at that time, only 1 was a worker's daughter and only 2 were daughters of poor peasants. The plight of education was thus so deplorable that in North Korea alone before the liberation, over 400,000 school age children annually could not even dream of going to school.

The number of illiterates who did not even know how to write their names reached over 2,300,000. Thus, right after the liberation in our country, the work of training national cadres actually had to start from scratch. However, since then, we have achieved, under the judicious leadership of the party, a surprising transformation in the work of bringing up scientists and technicians.

Today in our country, there is a giant corps of as many as 1,200,000 scientists, technicians, and professionals who have been brought up in the bosom of our party. In addition to this, there are as many as 5,000,000 students attending a great number of schools of various levels, including universities. And when those students who are expected to study in those over 20 colleges which will be established this year are added to this, the future and power of the corps of our intellectuals will be really great.

Today in our country, the problem of national cadres, which has been so hard for us to solve, has been solved satisfactorily. Thus the ratio between laborers on one hand and professionals and technicians on the other has reached 7 to 1.

Such well-known plants and rural villages as the Yongsong Machine Complex which has a plant college in it, and Ch'ongsan-ri, which has a farm college in it, need not be mentioned. Such is the case also with the Paeksok Cooperative Farm in Sinch'on County, which is not so large. In this farm, though only after the Agrarian thesis was announced, over 300 junior technicians, engineers and professionals were brought up through the educational system of studying while working. In every work team, an average of 23 and a maximum of 46 agricultural engineers and junior engineers are stationed, and there are several hundred young men equipped with tractor driving skills. Thus dependable intellectuals are forcefully rushing forth toward the implementation of decisions of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the party in all the fields of revolution and construction, including plants and rural villages.

The history of nearly 40 years of the work of training national cadres in our country, which is to be characterized with rapid development, is a brilliant history which can be created only by the great leader who, not only today but also for the long-range future, is indeed giving priority to the work of education and the work of training national cadres over all other works.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, from early days, on the basis of the chuche ideology that man is the master of all things and that man decides on everything, set forth the work of training national cadres as a first priority task in building up the fatherland. Under the leadership of the great leader, our party, tightening its belt to get over all kinds of difficulties, established a great number of universities, national cadre training organizations of various forms, and scientific research organizations, where national cadres were trained systematically. Today the warm solicitude of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is dedicating everything to the work of training national cadres and the education of future generations, is being rendered for [all of] the following: The Kim Il-song University,

which is a parent body for the bases of training national cadres; the people's colleges, which are the palaces of science education; student commuters' trains for nameless mountain villages; and schools on those islands which are so small that they are not shown even on the maps. Thanks to the judicious leadership of our party, the intellectualization of the whole society is being pushed forcefully, and miraculous events, such as the following are taking place: miners of the Kumsan Pit of Yongyang Mine and the sub-work team of Sangso-ri, Anju County as a group received certificates of engineers simultaneously.

Recently, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, announcing a letter entitled "On Further Developing the Work of Education," has opened a new prospect for the future of the development of the chuche-oriented education and the work of training national cadres. The letter set forth, on an overall basis, concrete directions, methods, and tasks which are designed to develop onto a higher stage the work of education in conformity with the new demands of the development of our revolution, in which the modeling of the whole society after the chuche idea is being forcefully pushed. When the programmatic tasks set forth in the letter of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have been thoroughly carried out, fresh transformations will take place in the work of education and the development of scientific technology in our country.

In further developing the work of education and in enhancing the roles of 1,200,000 scientists, technicians, and professionals, there is a way of thoroughly implementing the decisions of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the party and of transforming our country into a richer and more prosperous state.

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